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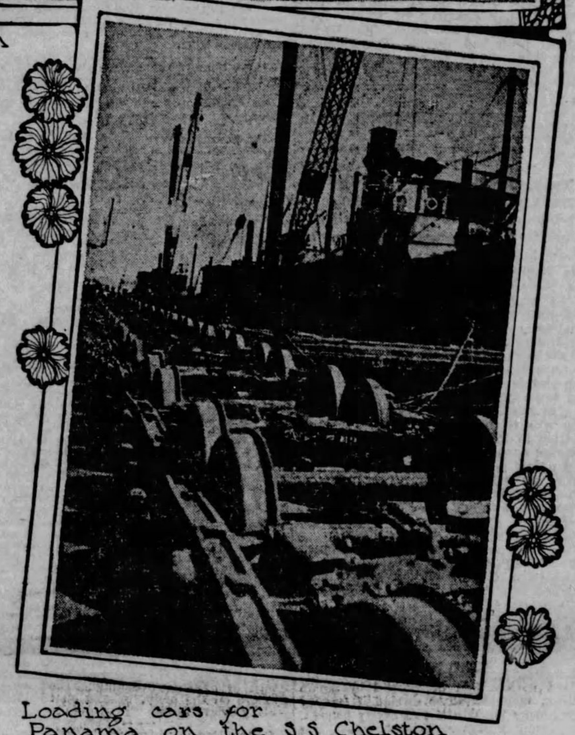
Mile of Flat Cars for the Panama Canal Loaded on Steamship at Communipaw

One of the Isthmian Canal Flat Cars



Loading cars for Panama on the S S Chelston at Jersey city.

New York, May 24.—Two hundred flat cars for the Panama Canal zone are being loaded on the British steamship Chelston, at Jersey City, being part of a consignment of eight hundred cars that will ultimately reach the canal territory from the United States.

Alongside the Communipaw station of the Central railroad of New Jersey the Chelston is moored with a huge flat at her side. On the float is a mammoth crane which lifts the trucks and the wooden portion of the flat cars high into the air and deposits them in the hold and on the deck of the big freighter. On the pier is also a huge moving third rail crane that is in constant use. A small army of stevedores is required for the task.

The cars, which came from Pennsylvania, had trucks of the standard American gauge underneath the bodies and these had all to be removed, because the gauge at Panama is four inches wider than the gauge in this country. Each of the cars, trucks and all, weighs sixteen tons, and is 36 feet in length.

It will take fourteen days to load the two hundred cars here, and it is estimated by the Chelston's officers that it will take at least three times as long to discharge the cargo at Panama owing to the lack of lightering facilities on the isthmus.

The peculiar construction of the Chelston makes her especially adapted for the unusually large cargo she will take to Panama. Usually the steamship is in the mahogany carrying trade between Boston and South America. Her holds are spacious, without any obstructions such as are usually to be found in ships fitted out for miscellaneous and general cargoes, and the flat cars are easily slipped in through hatches.

Before the work of loading began, nearly a mile of trucks of the most modern construction were lined in one stretch along the pier south of the Communipaw station. The bodies of the cars have the name "Isthmian Canal" painted on the sides.

Special attention has been given to the arrangement of the trucks in the holds, for if they should ever shift during a gale the Chelston would be sent on her beams' ends in a jiffy and would be in great danger of turning, as the cargo all told will aggregate 4,500 tons.

It is expected that it will take the freighter about two weeks to make Colon. She will return here for another shipment of cars in about ten weeks.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Amid the crash and jar of Nature's mighty throes,
A jewel in our country's crown is lost.
Like bauble in the hands of Titan foes,
Man's proudest monuments of art are tossed.
Its royal setting drew from far and near,
Lovers of beauty, as to golden shrine.
Little reeked they of danger or of fear.
Of hot-breathed foe, whose tongues flame would sear;
Leaving its victims but a corpse upon bier.

But far above the cries and wails and bitter moans,
A sound is borne as on the wings of wind.
'Tis world's sympathy; in deepest tones
Quick succor proffering; and thus mankind
In hour of need their brotherhod hath proved.
Nor rich, nor poor, nor high, nor low; but man
Lies prostrate, helpless; and all hearts are moved;
And hands outstretched in offices of love,
Such anguish to relieve; from impulse born above.

Be of good cheer, Oh stricken ones! A future bright,
Yea, brighter far than e'en the wondrous past.
Awaits you; and the glorious morning light
Your hearts shall gladden. Midnight doth ne'er last!
Undaunted courage, victory shall declare!
Your "Golden Gate" a gate of gold shall prove;
And to your portals brothers' hands shall bear
Rich gifts which you will gladly, proudly wear;
Proofs of a sympathy, forbidding dark despair.
And San Francisco on the rolls of fame
Proudly shall stand a justly honored name!

SARAH MARTYN WRIGHT.

ROCKEFELLER'S OIL PROFITS

Estimated at $113,500,000 Since January 1, 1898.

If, as has been reported, John D. Rockefeller owns 33 per cent of the capital stock of the Standard Oil company, he has received in dividends since January 1, 1898, approximately $113,500,000.

Statistics bearing upon the stupendous dividend disbursements of the great oil trust were made public in Wall street today, apropos of the Standard Oil dividend of $9 a share, declared yesterday for the past quarter. These figures showed that since January 1, 1898, the Standard Oil company has disbursed to its stockholders $341,043,000 in dividends, or nearly three and one-half times its authorized capitalization of $100,000,000.

The company pays more in dividends to its stockholders than any corporation in existence. The United States Steel Corporation, when it was declaring dividends on its common stock, distributed more than the Standard Oil company, but no dividends on Steel common have been paid for two or three years. The dividend and interest payments combined of the United States Steel Corporation are, however, considerably in excess of the dividend disbursements of the Standard Oil.

Thus far this year the latter has declared about 24 per cent, or about $24,000,000, in dividends to its stockholders, or the same amount as was disbursed in the corresponding period last year. The total dividends last year were nearly $40,000,000.

The following table gives the dividend record of the Standard Oil company since January 1, 1898:

	Per Cent Dividend.	Amount Disbursed.
So far in 1906....	24	$ 23,520,000
Year 1905....	40	39,200,000
" 1904....	36	35,280,000
" 1903....	44	42,123,000
" 1902....	45	44,100,000
" 1901....	48	47,040,000
" 1900....	48	47,040,000
" 1899....	33	32,340,000
" 1898....	30	29,400,000
Total.....	348	$341,043,000

MODERN SUN DIALS.

Brass Ones Cost About $15—Pedestal Cost $20 to $100.

The brass plates of sun dials are engraved to suit the purchaser or they may be bought already marked with the figures and a simple motto.

These may be had for about $15, says Harper's Bazar. They are of heavy brass or bronze, about eighteen inches in diameter, and the gnomon is set at the necessary latitude. Additional inscriptions may be added at an additional cost.

Pedestals made of stone, marble or cement, especially recommended to endure the changes in temperature peculiar to this climate, cost from $20 to $100. They are modeled upon the pedestals of the English and Italian gardens, in the form of Ionic or Byzantine pillars, with or without carving.

There are vase forms and there are square or round pillars, surrounded with sculptured figures. The most attractive are the simple square pillars, beautiful on account of their perfect proportions.

One of these pillars, together with the brass dial plate, will cost about $50, although the price may go as high as $100 if either the engraving on the cutting on the stone is elaborate. Dials are frequently mounted on old tree trunks, upon mounds of stone, or possibly upon a bowlder or a piece of stone or wood taken from a building having historical or personal associations.

EARTHQUAKE AS MEDICINE

After an earthquake one often experiences a sensation as of physical vigor, a re-enforcement of the bodily strength and a certain lucidity of mind. The dull routine has been broken, and the nervous system has had a healthy shock. This, I fancy, must be the explanation. There seems, also, to be something enlivening in the air one breathes. I have never heard the wise ones speak of this. Perhaps they ignore it as too deep for them. The true earthquake sensation is something not to be forgotten. The streets actually move wavelike, the telegraph posts sway, horses stop short, people rush to windows and archways, the devout kneel in the streets, in plazas, anywhere, and pray, and sometimes acknowledge their sins—which, on the morrow, they resume. No one thinks anything strange of these demonstrations of awakened conscience, that rumbling volcano within every son of Adam. Experienced in a crowded theatre, an earthquake has a grim aspect. There is no escape. The roof may come in at any moment; the walls may collapse. One may well be glad that there were no audiences in the San Francisco theatres when the great catastrophe happened. In Mexico it frequently occurs that an earthquake has interrupted a performance, women fainting and the actors suspending their activities to reassure the people, while the orchestra sets up a lively piece "by way of distraction," so if anything really occurs the crowd will be killed in an agreeable mood!—Boston Herald.

Want Ad.

"I see Jack Ketcham has been married to Miss Roxley."

"Yes, and I was very sorry to see it."

"Sorry? For her sake or his?"

"For mine. I wanted her."—Catholic Standard.

A SWORD OF THE OLD FRONTIER

Being a Plain Account of Sundry Adventures befalling Chevalier Raoul de Coubert, one time Captain in the Hussars of Languedoc, during the year 1763.

A TALE OF FORT CHARTRES AND DETROIT

By RANDALL PARRISH

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CHAPTER XXXIV.

I was aroused by a heavy hand laid upon my shoulder, and a gruff voice speaking, but at first, so dulled were my faculties from sleep, I could distinguish no words. My eyes finally opening I looked up into the face of the old Ranger who had fought beside me during the night battle. His white beard streamed far down upon his chest, but his eyes were bright and filled with anxious interest.

"Come, comrade," he said kindly, "wake up if you care to eat this day. You can sleep, it seems, as well as fight."

Although every bone within my body ached I sat up, my head touching the bunk above, and glanced about, curious as to my surroundings, yet remaining somewhat dazed from such heavy slumber. It was a long, low room, and not wide, having a door near the center of it, with small windows at either end. These were open, and without glass. Perhaps twenty men were gathered within, most of them clustered near the lower window, engaged in eating, their ration being spread upon a low table. The entire length of one wall was occupied by sleeping bunks arranged in tiers, while in the upper corner were several stacks of rifles, together with a variety of other military equipment. I saw all this at a glance, even as I responded good-humoredly to the gray beard, taking from his hand the food offered.

"I have had more than the one night of it, friend," I explained, my mind reverting in a flash to all those swiftly-occurring events, "and came in here as thoroughly worn out in body and mind as ever I have been in life. I am glad to see you come forth in safety from that hell of Indian fire. I missed you after we left the house, and feared you had gone down with the others."

He stroked his long beard reflectively, and there was no answering smile in his eyes.

"It was rather a mixed-up affair after that," he replied gravely, "an' I did most uv my fightin' long with them redcoats uv the Fifty-fifth. I reckon thet's why ye lost sight uv me fer a while. But I wus thar, just the same, an' keepin' the brown barrel het up. Didn't I hear ol' Rogers call ye a Frinchman about the time we wus tryin' ter hold the bridge—long whin ye furst jined in atween me an' thet Hollis boy?"

"He made a stiff guess at it, and chanced to be right. I am French."

"I sorter reckoned as how ye wus, fer yer English ain't spoke jist like ours. Well, I'm from down York way, but derned if I care uch where a feller cums frum so he's got sand in him, ner neither does the rist uv the boys, only we naturally wusn't expectin' much out uv a Frinchman. But blamed if ye didn't fight like a regular rip-tarring ol' devil out yonder in the dark, an' we sorter agreed atween us thet if it wus accordin' ter yer wishes, we'd kinder like ter have ye stay long with us in the Rangers. Bill Hicks an' a lot uv us hev sorter been talkin' it over while ye slept, an' while none uv us ever took no stock in Frinchmen afore, the boys told me ter put it ter ye whinever ye woke up, an' see whut ye'd say. Thar ain't overly much pay in it, but thar's liable ter be a fair amount uv fightin', so long as Bob Rogers hes eny show ter git in."

His manner was kindly, full of the solicitude of comradeship, and I thanked him warmly, promising an early decision. After he had rejoined the others I sat there eating slowly, my mind busied with the new problem which had been instantly brought to the front by his words. What, indeed, was I to do? Out yonder in the forest, surrounded by dangers innumerable, my only thought had been any possible means of escape. But now, within the English stockade, the awkwardness of my position became most apparent, the complications most perplexing. Why not accept this proposition of the graybeard? How else could I better hope to extricate myself from so peculiar a situation? Indeed, how else could I better serve myself? I was neither prisoner nor soldier in this garrison; neither friend nor foe. I possessed absolutely no standing whatever, save what little I had won in those hours of breathless fighting, nor could I clearly perceive how I was at all likely to establish any. I possessed no papers, no uniform, no slightest insignia of rank to bear out my story, or create a basis for any claim to military courtesy on behalf of the officers of Detroit. I was a pariah, an outcast, a mere dog without a home; entitled to no respect, no consideration other than might be accorded to any wandering coureur de bois. And then, parbleu! so far as I could perceive, there was nowhere else, no spot in all that western country, in which I could be any better off. Even were it possible for me to escape perfectly free from the restrictions of this English stockade—if the gates were unbarred to me—where could I go? It was hardly likely that Monsieur de Villiers would offer me a specially cordial reception on my return to Chartres. He was a man not greatly given to the acceptance of excuses for failure. His hand was cordial enough when there was work to be accomplished, but it could also prove hard upon occasion. Besides, had he not frankly warned me that in case of capture, no such name as mine would be found on the French army lists. I shrugged my shoulders at this characteristic memory of him, and at my faded dreams of rewon French commission. Then there were the Indians to be reckoned with—Pontiac's braves, now flushed with the success of bloody victory, and vigilantly guarding every trail. No, it was not Monsieur de Villiers; and if not, what then? The Rangers as well as any; they were a rough lot of border fighters, no doubt, possessing small discipline, and employed mostly upon Indian service. Hardly as I had been treated, I would yet never consent to bear arms against France; but this Pontiac—sacre! I was willing enough to fight it out with him.

It was at this point my thoughts recurred to Mademoiselle, and for the moment all else faded away before that memory. How feverishly my mind dwelt upon the simple incidents of that strange, intimate walk through those savage-haunted forest aisles—the confiding touch of her hand, the soft intonations of her voice, the words she spoke so graciously, the upturned gray eyes when I left her within the boat, and above all the sweet intoxication of that moment when I bore her across the stream pressed close within my arms, her hair brushing my cheek. That was all over with now, a dream and nothing more; I had no doubt she would go back to her own people, I to the intense loneliness of the great woods. Sometime, perhaps, amid the glamour of London drawing rooms, my face might rise again out of the mist of the past to vex her memory with an instant of regret, but that would be all; already, by her mere coming into the safety of this isolated frontier post of her nation, the abyss had again opened wide between us, a chasm which could never be bridged. That forest intimacy, born of our mutual danger and need, was now altogether of the past; perchance ere this she had regretted it, her pride of caste more dominant than ever in moment of reaction. And then, there was Challoner. I knew the plighted word of an Englishwoman was held as a sacred thing, nor had I slightest cause to deem that she had ever for a moment regretted it, for in my heart I felt him to be worthy of her, a soldier and a gentleman. So, in that time of decision, my own duty stood before me sufficiently plain—I could dream of what had been, of what indeed might be were circumstances only slightly different, yet I could not presume, nor press any claim based upon so frail a foundation. All that remained was to avoid her, to drop utterly and completely out of her life. I shut my teeth to it, for it was a resolve full of a deeper mental agony than any physical could ever be; yet I conquered myself, and rose up from that bunk a man.

It was to be the Rangers, then. Ah, bien! fate might have dealt worse with me; yet before final decision it would be well to seek interview with Major Gladwyn, and tell him my story frankly; such act might by a miracle open before me some more ambitious plan. I walked slowly toward that little group at the table, recognizing but few of their faces now that they had been washed clean from powder smoke, but becoming conscious as they eyed me of my own disordered appearance.

"Lads," I said heartily, "I am truly grateful for the invitation to join you, and am inclined to think well of it, although last night was the first time I ever struck a blow under your flag. But what I need the most now is a chance to spruce up a bit, and some clothing to take the place of these miserable rags."

Several were upon their feet instantly, and one laughed grimly as he made reply.

"Plenty to chose from now, Monsieur, for it was a small half of us came back from last night's shindy. There's a pile of clothing over yonder, such as it is, and you're welcome to help yourself."

One or two, among them the old graybeard, assisted me in selecting such articles as I stood most seriously in need of, and I was soon quite respectably stocked, although the clothing was entirely of the rough, border variety. I discovered the fellows about me to be good-hearted lads in the main, although coarse of speech, and boisterous, as was natural from their training as well as the life they led. Tiring somewhat of their rude jokes and border boasting, and becoming anxious to push my own affairs to some conclusion, after I had washed the stains from my face and given some fresh arrangement to my hair, I left them and stepped without the door, hoping from there to gain a glimpse of my new surroundings.

I was never of a disposition greatly inclined to melancholy, yet I was far from happy in that hour of bitter disappointment and failure. The remembrance of another opportunity lost, together with the recollection of Mademoiselle, combined to depress my spirits to the lowest ebb. The burden upon me just then was indeed a heavy one, and not to be easily shaken off. Yet, as I emerged into the open, some slight feeling of curiosity awakened, and I gazed about with growing interest upon the interior of this English stockade. It was hardly what I had supposed it to be from those precious glimpses I had had from without. A more simple system of defense would be hard to conceive. It consisted of, perhaps, a hundred rudely constructed log houses, huddled together with no apparent plan of arrangement, and extremely small walking-space between. Surrounding these, yet far enough away to leave a hundred feet, or more, of space intervening, a high palisade of logs had been erected, which served alone as protection against the Indians. These logs were sharpened at the top, and supported a narrow platform, running along the entire length, for riflemen to stand upon. A strongly barred gate faced the west, while close beside it clustered in front of what was probably the guardhouse, was a group of armed soldiers on duty. Others patrolled the walls, their bright red jackets conspicuous against the blue sky, while I noted here and there the sheen of brass cannon. All in all it was scarcely a warlike picture, and impressed me with its quiet as compared with all the terrible peril lurking just without. Marking it, I fond it hard to realize that I stood within a fortification which for months had been in a state of desperate siege.

I was yet wondering at the spectacle, even rubbing my eyes to arouse my faculties from day-dreaming, when a man stepped briskly forth from the open door of the two-storied log house opposite, and started down the narrow lane directly past where I stood. His somewhat peculiar appearance immediately attracted my attention. A heavy-set man, his short gray whiskers clipped halfway down the cheek, his face florid but kindly, he possessed a distinctively military bearing, yet was attired in light-colored small-clothes, and wore a shapeless green coat, buckled loosely at the waist. As he drew nearer my position he glanced curiously that way, his keen eyes surveying me from beneath bushy brows. With my first purpose still in mind, I ventured upon halting him with a question.

"May I inquire if you are an officer of this garrison?"

He stopped instantly, standing squarely on his short, sturdy legs, and inspecting my figure from head to foot as though I puzzled him.

"Surgeon—Carver, Fifty-fifth," he answered in somewhat gruff tones, firing off his snappy sentences as if they were pistol shots. "No sinecure, let me tell you—regular shambles that hospital. Don't think I ever saw you before—sure I never had a knife in you."

"You certainly have never enjoyed that pleasure as yet," I returned, smiling at his brusque manner and professional enthusiasm. "I came into Detroit this morning, a volunteer in the ranks of the Rangers, and have been messing with them since."

"Came in with the Rangers!" he exclaimed, interrupting me, "and no wounds? A likely story! Anyhow, you're the only one of the kind I've heard about; picked lead out of half of 'em myself this morning—must have been a ton of it. Are you sure, young man; hadn't I better look ye over a bit?—damn bad thing, lead in the system."

"I think not, doctor; except for feeling a little tired, I am in most excellent health."

"Yes, yes, you do look abominably well, now that sun is out of my eyes, and I can see. Thought at first you were yellow along the lids—must have been the blamed sun. Then what did you stop me for?"

"I merely desired to make inquiry if you could inform me where I should be most likely to find Major Gladwyn at this hour of the day?"

"Gladwyn—Gladwyn? Let's see, where did I see Gladwyn? Oh, yes, he just went into the officers' mess-room—second building down yonder—one with glass in the windows—can't miss it. Walked as if he had rheumatism again—has hell of a time with rheumatism—could cure him, if he'd behave himself. Sure you're all right, young man?—don't want anything in my line, hey?"

"Perfectly sure, doctor, and very much obliged for the information," and I bowed to him as I turned away. I was aware that he yet remained standing there, staring after me.

"Damn it," he called out explosively, "you walk with a limp in that left leg, sir—better let me look it over—might mean blood poison—won't cut it off, unless it's necessary."

"Merely a very slight flesh wound, doctor, and already beginning to heal."

"Humph! little you know about it—fools, fools, all of you," he exclaimed testily. "British service breeds more fools than all the rest of the world. Don't half of you know enough to take care of yourselves. Well, go on, then, and die if you want to—I don't care. Isn't professional to solicit business, anyhow."

He started to stump off, the very squaring of his shoulders expressing indignation at my contumacy, yet almost with the same movement he wheeled again to face me. He tripped out his words through his teeth, as if ashamed of his curiosity. "I don't know who you are, sir, and I don't suppose I ought to care, but if I were to meet you in Europe, and you happened to be decently dressed, I'd know what to call you. You've got the eyes and nose of a De Coubert.

I stopped, rooted to the spot, staring at him, so astounded as to be utterly unable to find speech.

"I am a De Coubert," I managed to articulate finally. "I am Raoul de Coubert."

"Thought as much—don't often miss it; same mouth, same eyes, same nose—chin heavier—a bit more of a man, I take it. Had a brother Charles, didn't you?"

"Yes," and I placed one hand against the log wall to steady myself, uncertain what might be coming.

"Sure you did—I knew him—odd old chap—had his good points, too—set his leg once—howled worse than any Indian I ever knew—terrible nervous—look of a knife made him squeamish like a woman. No fun working over that sort—now you'd take it a bit different, or I miss my guess. Got a better chin. What do you say to letting me have a look at that leg, just as an old friend of the family?"

I shook my head firmly, my entire interest concentrated on what he knew concerning my people.

"Where did you meet Charles de Coubert?" I asked.

"Meet him? Africa, mostly—hunted with him there one winter—poor shot—

To Cross the Baltic in a Balloon

Don Jaime of Bourbon in the Basket of his Balloon
From La Vie Illustre

Don Jaime of Bourbon.

Type of War Balloon

More remarkable than any feat of aerial navigation on record is the balloon trip to be made from London by Prince Jaime, of Bourbon, and Baron Josef von Korwin, a lieutenant in the Austrian army.

It now develops that the intrepid aeronauts will attempt to cross the Baltic sea to some point in Austria, covering the distance of approximately one thousand miles.

The expedition will be without parallel, the nearest approach to it being the voyage made by Comte de La Vaulx, from Paris to Kieff, in Russia, during the Paris exposition.

The start is to be made when the wind is blowing in the right direction. Baron von Korwin explained that the balloon will be inflated with pure hydrogen, because it has double the carrying power of ordinary gas.

"We are using hydrogen for the purpose of making greater headway," he said, "in spite of the fact that it is quite dangerous. We will carry enough provisions to last forty-eight hours, life belts and a quantity of grease, the same as Holbein used in swimming the Channel, in case of an accident in crossing the seas.

The balloon and its equipment weighs 900 pounds, the ballast 1,600, while the human weight will be 300. The ascent will be made any day this week when the wind is blowing from the north or northwest.

The start is to be made from the grounds of the Austrian exhibition, and it is probable that it will be witnessed by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The trip is planned in the interest of the Austrian government.

Prince Jaime, the son and heir of Don Carlos and a brother of Archduchess Blanche of Austria, during the Russo-Japanese war fought for the czar, subsequently being decorated for gallantry. Baron von Korwin has made 1,000 ascents and 130 voyages during the last ten years. He is the head of the balloon department of the Austrian army.

GREAT POKER GAMES

Played in the Old St. James, in Denver, Which Has Been Closed.

"This hotel closed."

The above sign, crudely inscribed upon a piece of cardboard and hanging inside the glass door at the entrance of the St. James hotel, tersely informs those who read it that this famous hostelry, one of Denver's landmarks, no longer invites the weary traveler to partake of its hospitality. Today is the first time in more than 27 years that a visitor to Denver could not stop at the hotel which has, in its more than a quarter of a century of active operation, housed some of the world's celebrities.

Old-timers are today indulging in reminiscent stories of happenings under the old St. James roof "in days gone by." One story is of the "stiff" poker games that used to be played there in the late eighties and early nineties. A game was played one night between two stockmen, a banker and a mining man. The story goes that the mining man and the banker played until they were "all in," leaving the two stockmen to battle it out. It came up to the "consolation" jack pot, and those who had lingered to see the finish were not disappointed when they expected something spectacular to take place. The stakes were running high, the ante being $500 with no betting limit. One of the stockmen opened for $2,500 and was promptly raised before the draw. Then there followed a series of raises and counter raises until the pot contained $11,600 before cards were drawn.

"Gi' me that one," blandly announced the man who had "seen" the last raise. The dealer slipped one card across the table, laid the deck down, relighted his neglected cigar and said, unconcernedly: "I'll play there."

Then the betting commenced in earnest. The dealer had opened and he led off with $2,500 as a "feeler." The dealer raised a like amount and the other fellow followed suit. It was plain that one or the other of the men was going to lose his fortune. Checks were written, torn up and made out for larger amounts, and finally mortgaged papers on real estate and cattle were passed into the pot. Finally one man said to the other:

"Say, Henry, I'm going to stay with you until everything I've got, right down to the clothes on my back, is represented on the table. Now, I'm in doubt concerning some of my property holdings, so I'll make you a proposition. Give me until tonight (it was then 4 a. m.) to find out just where I stand and we'll play the hand out. Meantime, let us seal up my hand in one envelope, yours in another and the deadwood in still another. We'll leave the three envelopes in the office safe, to be delivered to both of us together."

The other player agreed and envelopes and sealing wax were sent for. The hands and remaining cards in the deck were duly sealed and deposited, as per arrangements.

Meantime friends of the two players endeavored to get the men together on some sort of compromise proposition, knowing full well that neither could afford to bank his entire fortune on a poker hand, leaving his family destitute. But both men were obdurate, and would listen to no proposition to split the pot. An interested and expectant group gathered in the lobby about 8 o'clock in the evening, among them being the man who had opened the pot. They talked together in a friendly manner, speculating upon what would happen when the man who went out to look up his assets returned. While they were talking he walked in.

"Well, Henry, I'm ready to resume our little argument," he announced in a matter-of-fact tone. Then the crowd repaired to the room where the game had been played. The man announced that he had $33,000 to "play back." Securities and certified checks representing this amount were piled on the table. Then, and not until then, did either of the men show signs of nervousness. The opener had drawn a check for $33,000 and started to tear it out of the book when the other man said in a slow, deliberate voice:

"Looks a little strong for either of us, don't it, Henry?"

"Well," rejoined the other man, toying with the check, "what would you consider a fair proposition at this stage of the game?"

"It's not gambling, I know," said the other, "but if you want to split the pot and——"

"She's split," calmly announced the man who had opened for $2,500. The currency, gold, checks, mortgage papers and securities were equally divided. Not a word was spoken. Silently the man who opened took up the envelopes, tore them open and laid the two hands on the table, face downward.

"Bet you a cigar I had you beat," he bantered.

"You're called," said the other, turning over four cards, jacks and sixes. The opener also turned over four cards. They were jacks and sixes.

"I'll bet you," said the dealer, "a thousand dollars that I've still got you beat." The other man peeped at a corner of his buried card, toyed a moment with a stack of currency and shoved $1,000 to the center. Then, without waiting for the man he had called to show his hole card he turned up a four-spot. The dealer looked at it, smiled, touched the bell and put his hand in the deck. He has never told what the other card was.—Denver Times.

WE'D LOSE NIAGARA FIRST

The total possible development of all the active companies under their present franchises is between 700,000 and 800,000 horsepower. Although it will be some time before all this energy is produced, it is estimated that the operation of the hydro-electric works already completed or in process of construction will necessitate the withdrawal of 23 per cent of the present flow of the Canadian and American falls. United States engineers have estimated the overflow from the Lake Erie basin into the Niagara river channel at 224,000 cubic feet by the plants now in operation the diversion at the falls is figured at about 7 per cent of the total volume that enters the river channel. The diversion of this amount of water has as yet had no appreciable effect on the falls, but it should be remembered that the works under way call for about three times the amount now diverted. The commissioners of Victoria park have taken pains to point out that the sources of the Niagara river reach into seven states of the Union, besides the province of Ontario. As the relative drainage area in each country—Canada and the United States—into the Great Lakes and through the Niagara river is approximately the same, the withdrawal of water on each side of the line at Niagara should, in theory, be approximately equal. However, the flow over the Horseshoe or Canadian falls is about 90 per cent of the entire water that enters the river channel from Lake Erie, which leaves only 10 per cent to create the spectacle of the American falls. It is therefore evident that the American falls would be very likely to disappear long before the Canadian or Horseshoe falls showed the effects of the diversion of water.—Harper's Weekly.

Knew They Were Venerable.

Rev. Edward A. Horton, of Boston, told this story at a recent banquet of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company. "A woman went marketing in Faneuil hall," said the minister. "She stopped before a stall where were displayed fowl so aged as to seem almost unsalable. "What do you sell those for?" inquired the woman, wondering if the proprietor would dare call them chickens. "We usually sell them for profits, marm," was the curt response. "Oh," said the woman, "I thought they were patriarchs."

TO WEIGH THE EARTH

American Scientists Will Use the Great Pyramid in the Job.

Twentieth century science is dissatisfied with the accepted figures of the earth's weight, and Americans are planning to weigh it again.

The last time it was done was more than half a century ago, when, under Airy's direction, pendulums were swung at the top and bottom of an English coal pit.

The comparison of their times of swing showed how heavy the whole earth was compared with the outermost thin shell, a shell of the thickness of the depth of the coal pit. Since geologists were able to give a fair estimate of the weight of this surface shell the weight of the entire earth became a mere matter of multiplication.

The same experiment is to be repeated by a scientific expedition from the Survey Department at Washington. Pendulums are to be swung at the apex of the great pyramid of Egypt and in the chambers at its center and base.

From the swing of these pendulums the comparative weights of the earth and of the pyramid can be learned; and, the weight of the pyramid having been estimated the weight of the earth will again be a mere matter of multiplication.—The World Today.

WHAT CHICAGO TEACHES FRANCE

Meantime certain radical writers are seeking light outside of France. A prominent journalist, Maujan, who contributes leading articles to Le Radical, has triumphantly called the attention of the chamber and the ministry to the striking lesson furnished by—"a Mr. Cooley, of Chicago." Teachers in the employ of our board of education, it seems, have demonstrated to Maujan's satisfaction that state employes ought to have the legal right to organize unions. He sets forth his discovery with an air of extreme satisfaction. The Chicago public system, he says, has actually been revolutionized, in a beneficent sense, by the teachers led by Mr. Cooley. It seems that the teachers, disgusted with the reign of pull and politics, organized to abolish those evils and establish a merit basis of appointments and promotions. With the aid of Mr. Cooley they have succeeded completely, so that today they give orders to the board—in the interest of efficiency and merit—instead of receiving them meekly and submitting to favoritism. The genius of Mr. Cooley, M. Maujan tells his readers, has made this possible, but the essential thing is organization. Chicago, therefore, shows that France has nothing to fear from the rights claimed by the state employes, concludes Maujan, without fear of successful contradiction. Well, we Chicagoans have to go to Paris for news about our own affairs.—Chicago Record-Herald.

HOW IT APPEARED TO MR. WU

When the eminent Wu Ting-fang was Chinese minister at Washington he was the guest of honor at one of the leading clubs, where he made an address, and was afterward entertained by some of the young members, who thought it would be great fun to get the Oriental diplomat intoxicated. They plied him with champagne, highballs and beer until about 3 a. m., by which time most of the clubmen were maudlin. Cool as a cucumber, Mr. Wu surveyed the crowd and said gravely, in his perfect English: "If I didn't know this club was composed entirely of gentlemen I should say that you fellows were trying to get me drunk." The session adjourned very shortly thereafter.

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I am a sufferer from rheumatism and I want to be cured. If you will send me a trial package of your remedy by mail, free, I will give it a trial. My address is:

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lacked nerve. Died at Asaki—miasmatic fever—most interesting case."

"Died? Is Charles dead? How do you know this?"

He stared at me, deliberately taking a pinch of snuff from out a silver-mounted box before answering.

"Humph! News, is it? Thought as much, or you wouldn't be in this place, wearing those rags. How do I know? Good Lord, man, why shouldn't I know? I took the body home—hated to do it—but wasn't so bad when I got there—nobody but servants and they didn't cry much—hanged if I remember seeing one of them shed a tear. Most infernally good wine in the cellar—had to leave some of it, too."

He stopped, impressed, perhaps, by the look of my face.

"Think much of him?" he asked more gently. "If I'd only had another bottle of quinine I might have pulled him through."

"No," I replied honestly. "I merely recall him as a boy, and then not pleasantly. But this information changes my whole life."

"Thought as much—rather like your face, or wouldn't have told you. Never exactly took to that brother of yours—a bit nifty, and no nerve. Well, got to move on—most interesting case in hospital—double compound fracture—don't know just what to do with it—got to try something, though. If that leg hurts you any more, better let me look at it before you leave—like to do it—got better chin than Charles."

He did not turn away immediately, yet for a moment I hardly saw him. My vision was across the great water, and there arose before me once more the gray towers, the red roofs, the long, castellated front of the home of my childhood, all about it the sweep of green meadow land, bordered by a dark forest. It was mine at last—mine! After all those years of wandering, of privation and of hardship, I could again go home. But, Mademoiselle? The very thought of her brought my mind instantly back to the grim present.

"Dr. Carver," I asked quietly, yet through clinched teeth, "how is Lieutenant Challoner's wound?"

"Challoner? Oh, Bob Challoner, Forty-seventh? Don't amount to a dam—wound, I mean. Gunshot—right arm—ball extracted—slight sliver of bone—out in a week. Lucky dog—always was—going to be an earl some day, when the other fellow dies—other fellow got weak lungs. Luck with him even out here, where nobody else has any—got fiancee to nurse him—what do you think of that? —pretty girl, too—old Maitland's daughter—knew old Maitland well in '57—scraped his rib—got nerve. Well, must go, De Coubert—see you again, and look at that leg. Wish I knew what to do for that double compound fracture."

I watched him going down that narrow lane directly toward the guard house, a stumpy, positive figure, every movement decisive and aggressive, yet my thoughts were not with him. All things past and future stood out plainly before me. I had won much, I had lost more. Across all that fair prospect of French chateau and sunny meadow land, that inheritance which had been the dream of years, which once would have proven my fondest pride, there fell now the shadow of a woman, her face turned toward another. Wealth without love, the dreariest thing in all this world, held out its fleshless hands to me in sheerest mockery. Yet the pride of it somehow remained, the pride of birth, of station, of power; the pride of being able to stand once more the social equal of any man I faced. The knowledge swept through my veins like new wine. I, the head of one of the great old houses of France, a De Coubert, and a chevalier, could hold my head erect amid the proudest. Sacre! but it brought a flush to my cheek, a new light to my eye as I walked down that narrow, squalid lane toward the house with the glass windows. I would see Gladwyn; there was some sense in it now.

CHAPTER XXXV.

It was this feeling of momentary exultation which led me directly into trouble. We are apt to receive in this world a return of about what we bring, and I have no doubt the arrogance of my manner had its natural effect on those I met. There was much merriment within the house, which proudly boasted windows of glass, and I could plainly distinguish the sounds of it as I drew near. Evidently the group of officers gathered within were in convivial mood, possibly celebrating their safe deliverance from the desperate fight of the night before. That was not the time, nor the frontier the place for any lengthy mourning over the dead, and the soldier's philosophy everywhere soon becomes, "Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die." As I paused somewhat doubtfully upon the doorstep, I could hear numerous voices within, one loudly uplifted in ribald song, while mingled with these came the clink of glasses, and the shuffle of feet. It might have been better for me to turn about and wait for a better opportunity for the advancement of my purpose, but the door stood invitingly ajar, my spirit was unusually high, and I stepped recklessly within.

For the first moment I gazed about, unnoted by those revelers, most of whom had their backs toward me. I stood watching them, wondering to which I had best direct my questioning. It was an exceedingly large room, extending the entire length of the house, and possessed a second opening, leading apparently into another apartment at the rear, a brown cloth drapery, which hung there as a screen, being partially drawn aside. The walls of squared logs were whitewashed, as was also the ceiling, yielding to the entire interior a look of lightness and cleanness somewhat unusual. In addition they were profusely decorated in numerous ways—with pictures rudely but cleverly drawn, heads of wild animals, horns of the bison, all artistically mingled with a large variety of the weapons of war. These had been most tastefully arranged, and the entire apartment, in spite of its size, possessed an appearance of homely comfort, extremely attractive. Chairs, rude of manufacture, but looking strong and restful, were scattered everywhere, while toward the farther end were several tables, with benches about them. It was there the present occupants were gathered, a roistering, noisy lot, each man with glass in hand, while numerous black bottles were kept in constant circulation. The majority wore the red fatigue jackets of the regiments of the line, although here and there were the green coats of riflemen, with an occasional yellow hunting-shirt, bespeaking the presence of a Provincial Ranger. Altogether they formed a picture full of color and life, and for the moment I gazed upon it with aroused interest. Then a half-drunken fellow, who was dawdling in one of the big chairs against the wall, caught sight of me, and called out loudly, with a laugh at his own wit:

"Hullo, there, my buck! What are you doing here? Are you lost, strayed or stolen?"

Making no response to this drunken salutation, I instantly stepped forward into the room, hoping to catch sight among those present of some officer's face I had seen before. I had barely advanced three steps, when one attired in a red coat, a little hat perched jauntily on his head, strode directly in front, and barred my progress.

"Who are you?" he demanded brusquely. "Don't you know this is the officers' mess-room, and no place for anyone else?"

He was a slender young fellow, a bit dandyish in dress, his moustache short, but waxed at the ends, his eyes dark, imperative, his whole manner arrogant and overbearing. In my existing mood I was little enough inclined to bear with insolence, and I stared him fairly in the face.

"Not being an enlisted man," I replied coolly, "and possessing some claim as a gentleman to courteous treatment, I came here to ask a question. Have you any objections to that?"

The quiet sarcasm of my response surprised him, as did my manner. I saw him glance contemptuously down my clothing; then his eyes came back once more to a fresh survey of my face.

"Well, I've met all sorts of gentlemen in my time," he rejoined, a sarcastic smile curling his lips, and glancing about at the others now clustering about us in curiosity," especialy since the good of the service brought me into this hole. But I think you are about the oddest specimen I've come across yet. However, as you have advanced the claim, I'll meet you halfway. What's your question? Out with it, fellow, and then be off."

It was in my heart to throttle the insolent young fool, but I held back, never being one eager in search after a quarrel.

"I sought a brief interview with Major Gladwyn."

"Saint Andrew! I thought as much; another Daniel come to judgment. Some scheme to raise the siege, no doubt, or to manufacture gunpowder from river water, or some other equally valuable invention for sale. By thunder there are more brilliant geniuses drifting in here of late than ever I saw outside in all my life before. Where the fellows come from is a mystery. Major Gladwyn has no time to fool with such as you."

"My errand is of some importance."

"Oh, of course; they all are. Just the same you can't see him. I am his aide; if you have anything you wish to say, I'll listen to it."

"This chances to be a personal matter," I returned, losing all patience with the fellow, "and is for the private consideration of the commander of this garrison, not for the ears of every whippersnapper of a lieutenant, who is without sufficient sense to be civil."

Saint Denis! as these sharp words struck him his face grew red as the flag he served, and he sputtered for breath like a drowning man. Nor were those others grouped about him much better off in their startled astonishment. The worm had turned; the despised coureur de bois had dared to sting. I caught but a single glimpse of them as I swung hastily on my heel, and strode toward the door. I had no question but the lieutenant would be heard from long before I could get without; I hoped he would, for my heart was hot with anger, but for that minute, at least, I would show him, and those others like him, the unutterable contempt I felt. Nor was I wrong; there was a sound of scuffling, a gruff oath, the clang of a sword leaping from its scabbard; then a voice cried harshly:

"Come back here, you ragamuffin; come back here, and I'll write my answer across you with steel."

I wheeled and faced them, marking the many angry faces glowering at me, but centering my own glance sternly on him who spoke.

"Monsieur questioned my claim to being a gentleman only a moment ago," I said quietly. "How, then, can he fight me?"

"Monsieur — Monsieur!" mockingly. "Are you, then, a damn Frenchman?"

"I bowed somewhat coldly, pleased to note the evident impression my calm bearing was already exerting upon those officers grouped about this young hothead.

"I am French, Monsieur; whether or not I also deserve the 'damn' remains to be seen. Am I to understand, then, that you condescend to fight a Frenchman whom you do not acknowledge being of your equal?"

"I will cut your heart out for your insolence!" he shouted, forgetting all caution under my taunting.

"But that, Monsieur, would be murder, as I am here unarmed."

An older officer placed his hand on the fellow's arm, holding him back sternly.

"Don't be rash, Maitland," he said quietly. "The fellow was not altogether to blame, to my notion. Your language was anything but civil."

I started at sound of that name, the blood desrting my face as I faced him wonderingly. Could this nincompoop, this military coxcomb, be brother to Mademoiselle? Nothing could possibly be less to my present taste than such knowledge; yet if true it left me small choice as to what I should do.

"Your name is Maitland?" I questioned.

"And if it is, what then?"

"Only this, Monsieur; I refuse to fight you."

An instant he stared at me, as though doubting the report of his own ears; then he broke into a harsh laugh, in which I noted some few of the others joined.

"By Gad, I thought as much; he asks my name—this fellow I never saw before in my life, on my word of honor—and then declares he will not fight me. Damn you, sir, I don't suppose you will; but I'll give you cause enough, you sneaking French coward!"

He sprang forward, his hand uplifted to strike, but I stopped him with a quick gesture, even as that older officer once again grasped his arm.

"Wait!" I said sternly. "We have had enough of this boy's play. Now listen to me. Major Rogers, I am going to ask you to bear witness before these gentlemen as to whether I am a coward or not."

The old Ranger had been leaning lazily against the wall, seemingly but slightly interested in our controversy, but at this direct appeal he came forward, pushing his way roughly through the group until he faced me. For a moment he peered at me in that somewhat uncertain light, his recollection apparently at fault. Then his grim, hard face relaxed into a smile of recognition.

"Great smoke!" he exclaimed, and held out his hand. "'Tis the same I was telling you fellows about—that Frenchman who joined us at the bridge."

"Am I a coward?"

"No; and you possess a pretty fair acquaintance with firearms. What has made you so tender all at once about fighting? Is it lack of skill with the small sword, my lad?"

I glanced about on those interested faces, quick enough to take the hint of his words, and thus vindicate myself.

"My reason for refusing to fight with Lieutenant Maitland is altogether a personal one, and can be explained later," I said carelessly. "You have already testified as to my courage. Regarding that other matter, it can also be easily disposed of. If any gentleman present will kindly loan me the use of his steel, I will agree to disarm the best swordsman in this room within five minutes of the first meeting of our blades. You have my challenge, Messieurs."

There was a moment of astounded silence, the eyes of that entire group upon me in wondering incrudulity. Sacre! this was far more than they had bargained for; this was strange boasting to fall from the lips of a wandering French voyageur. I smiled back into Rogers' puzzled face, and that rugged old border fighter brought his hand down with a sharp slap upon the table.

"I really believe he means it," he exclaimed heartily. "If my old tuck will serve your turn, here it is to your hand, and may you teach those young jays a lesson with it."

He whipped it forth as he spoke from out its plain scabbard of leather, and the next instant I held the solidly wound hilt in my hand, the naked blade resting point downward upon the floor. It looked to be a stout, springy piece of steel; the touch of it felt good to the grip of my fingers, and the thrill of a swordsman tingled within my arm.

"Messieurs," I said, and not without a faint touch of mockery in my voice as I surveyed them, "you appear extremely slow to respond; are your English blades only intended for dress review, or is there none among you acquainted with the finer points of swordsmanship?"

These words were sufficient, instantly supplanting their wonderment with anger. I marked the indignant stir of bodies, the growl of oaths, the glow of eyes directed toward me. Then voice after voice echoed the one name, "Durand." Immediately the group parted, and I stood there, facing the man they had unanimously chosen as their champion. He was of stalwart build, perhaps thirty years of age, quick of movement, a long dark moustache curling upward to his ears, and cool gray eyes containing a glow of dare-deviltry in their depths. He was attired in the dark green of the rifle corps, and surveyed me with a mocking smile of insolence curling his thin lips.

"Odds life!" he exclaimed sneeringly. "I imagine any one of you lads might be well able to amuse this fellow. However, the exercise will not be unwelcome, and I have no objection to plucking the comb from so loudly crowing a French cock. Only I beg you not to retell the story to my shame in England. Well, are you ready, fellow?" and his sword whipped into the air like a flash of light.

I bowed, not a little amused at his easy conceit and confidence.

"Perfectly," and I flung my loose jacket behind me on the floor. "En garde, Monsieur."

As our blades touched lightly I knew instantly I fronted a master. Long of reach, strong of arm, wiry and compact of body, his wrist supple as rubber and sure as steel, his eye clear and quick to observe, he was the very beau ideal of a light swordsman. And the man knew it, and thought now to show off his graces with small danger to himself. I saw that in the self-satisfied smile curling his thin lips, the carelessness of his first posture, the showy, boyish way in which he flashed his gleaming point before my eyes, as though expecting thus to dazzle and frighten me. It amused me to watch him in this early showing off, even while I was stiffening to that sterner work I felt must be ahead of us, playing but softly with his blade, until I should become more certain of my own. He possessed a most pretty fence and guard, and brought forth many a sly trick of swordplay that taxed my ingenuity to meet; nor was I overly well pleased with the insolent way he had of interspersing bits of trifling speech with every thrust and parry.

"There, Master Coureur de bois!" he cried, forcing his glittering point to dance the length of my blade, "an eighth of an inch more and I should have had you. It was an awkward turn of the wrist, although I see you do know a sword from a marling spike. So much the better, and I will now teach you a few more tricks worth your remembrance. There, try that one! What, you know the guard? Saint Andrew, friend, it seems you are not so green as your clothes would promise. What, you would attempt to drive me? Odds, man, that is more than the best swords of Europe have ever done. Parry that, if you can!"

We were at it by now in dead earnest, both fully awakened to the fact that this was to be no boy's play, but stern, desperate work. The look in his eyes had changed, the smile had faded from his lips, and they were pressed tightly together, while his groping steel felt mine cautiously, with that soft, purring caress which promises dead action. With swift feint and guard, thrust, stroke and parry we tried each other, ever circling rapidly while our nervous blades leaped in and out, seeking vainly to ferret forth some unguarded spot of weakness for direct attack. Certes, I warmed to it, ever loving such antagonist, my heart responding instantly to the reckless daring of his onslaughts, the masterly coolness of his defense. I watched every movement like a hawk, permitting him to press me slowly back, heedless of the loud jeers of his companions, or his own muttered comments, if by such device I might only secure some safe line upon his sword play. And he forced me hard, relentlessly, his glittering blade never still, a constant darting flash in my eyes, whose deadly point I turned aside as by instinct, our steel ringing a merry chorus, our feet shuffling across the rough floor.

"Pish, man," he said, "but you are not so bad a hand at this sort of thing, now that I am beginning to get you warmed up to it. You have a right pretty thrust from the shoulder, and I have met poorer at a parry. A maitre d'armes, no doubt, thinking to show us a French trick or two for sake of the coin it might bring. Ah, first blood there, my good fellow, first blood! Odds, but I am beginning to tickle you—try what you can do with that! There! and not so bad a feint either."

We were at it now hot and furious, for the slight touch of his point on my cheek had brought blood, and stirred me into closer action. Step by step I began forcing the fighting, driving my own point against him so relentlessly as to hush his speech and force him upon the defensive. At last he opened his guard to that stroke I had been seeking after so long, and I let him have it, thinking to see his sword fly harmless into the air. But a quick turn of his wrist blocked me, catching my point full on the flat of his blade, and hurling it aside so quickly that I nearly fell. It was a pretty trick, well done, and he angered me by laughing.

"Ah, ha, Monsieur, others have studied also under Monsieur Constans in Paris. I thought from your low guard you were from that school. And so that was what you rested your boast on? Odds! now here is a stroke I warrant you never learned there.

I parried it with a quick thrust upward that grazed his shoulder, my teeth set, determined now to bring this struggle to a sudden ending. Twice we circled the center of the room, the excited crowd making way for us, as we fought furiously. He was my match, that Englishman, my match in skill as well as strength, but I kept him busy, testing his knowledge with every thrust and feint I knew, the sheer audacity of my fierce attack forcing him to yield ground before me, while my steel point, glittering and ominous, twisted in and out along his protecting blade. We were both panting for breath, our faces flushed, the perspiration dripping from our bodies, the light scintillating from off the shining swords as they darted back and forth in ceaseless thrust and parry. Saint Denis! that was a bout at arms to make boast over. And as I strained to it I was thankful I had saved my breath, for that, and that only, made me the better man, forcing him remorselessly back inch by inch, fighting like a demon, until he could retreat no farther, his foot already pressing against the wall. It was there we ended it—he with a high guard to block my feint toward his left shoulder, I with a quick upward thrust beneath his steel, which sent the point of blade hurtling through his sleeve, and nailed his sword arm to the log wall. Certes, it astonished him, his eyes glaring angrily as he strove in vain to wrench loose.

"A trick of Monsieur Constans, Monsieur," I explained politely, although panting yet from lack of breath, "which, perchance, he failed to teach you."

There was the sound of a sudden movement behind me, and I wheeled, my sword yet pinning him fast to the log, thinking those others in their anger might attack me. But they were staring toward the farther end of the room, and I glanced in that direction also. There, within the shadow of the portieres, stood an officer, attired in red coat richly embellished with a profusion of gold lace, and by his side was a woman.

(To be Continued.)

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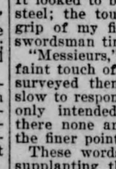

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FREE MEALS FOR PUPILS

England Experiments in Feeding Underfed School Children.

In England the question of feeding school children is being discussed, just as it was debated in this city not long ago. The Countess Warwick contributes an article to the Fortnightly Review in which she says that hundreds of thousands of children are passing through English elementary schools with little other result from their education than opthalmia, spine curvature, nervous irritability and the seeds of consumption.

In one school in a very bad district "90 per cent of the children are unable, by reason of their physical condition, to attend to their work in a proper way, while 33 per cent, during six months of the year from October to March, require feeding by the authorities."

A school inspector estimated the number of actually underfed children in London schools at approximately 122,000, or 16 per cent of the elementary school population. This does not cover the number of children improperly fed.

A feeding agency in Lambeth coped with from 12 to 15 per cent of the school children, and in the poorest districts 25 to 30 per cent.

In the slums of Edinburgh a large proportion of children were found to be half starved. Dr. Kelly, Catholic bishop of Ross, says that in the South of Ireland children commonly came to school underfed.

In March it was stated in the house of commons that 20 per cent of this class of children, covering about one million children in the British Isles, were "in an entirely hopeless condition."

The London School Dinners association alone gave 122,605 meals a week to board school children, of which 110,000 were given free. Yet some districts appear to have been scarcely touched.

In the day industrial schools, where the children had three meals a day, they were found to be bright and intelligent, physically and mentally satisfactory. So potent a factor was the regular and wholesome supply of food that although they lived at home their condition was thoroughly satisfactory.

THE WAYS OF THE WEST.

The steam schooner, a vessel whose build and habits are peculiar to the Pacific, often goes to sea "with her load-line over her hatch." Which means, says Ralph Paine, in the Outing magazine, that after her hold has been crammed with cargo, a deckload of lumber is piled halfway up the masts, so that her skipper puts out with his water washing green over his main deck, and an occasional comber frisking across his battened hatches. Along the harbor front of Seattle runs the story of a passenger who loped down to the wharf in a hurry to get aboard a departing steam schooner. He balanced himself on the stringpiece for an instant, looked down at what little he could see of the laden craft, and hove his gripsack down the only opening in sight. He was about to dive after it when a lunger on the wharf shouted:

"Hi, there! Where do you think you're jumpin' to? That's the smokestack you tossed your baggage down."

"Hell!" gasped the passenger; "I thought it was the hatch."

The Tourists.

Many stories are told of the incongruous things said by visitors to the Eternal City; but the palm should surely be awarded to a lady who was asked the other day what she liked best of all the things she had seen in Rome. "Well," she said, reflectively, "I think the thing that interested me most was the Capitol. There is a cage there containing a wolf, which, I understand, is the original wolf that suckled Romeo and Juliet!"

This forms an appropriate pendant to the absolutely authentic story of the visitor to Florence who spoke enthusiastically of the famous statue of Dante, in the Piazza Santa Croce, as "the statue of Daniel in the lions' den!"—Modern Society.

EARTHQUAKE NOTES.

All Sorts of Stories, Pathetic and Ludicrous, About San Francisco.

Now that the excitement is over almost every one has some little incident to relate about the earthquake, and all sorts of stories, pathetic and ludicrous, are heard daily.

That three men from Mare Island navy yard saved what is left of the residence part of the city is generally conceded. They were Capt. McBride and two gunners, dispatched by Admiral McCalla with guncotton to aid the dynamiters. This trio brought a ton of the explosive from the naval magazine and every pound of it was used to advantage in checking the flames at Van Ness avenue.

When the first shock came an old woman residing in a three-story house at Seventh and Howard streets, sprang from her bed and rushed to the window. While deciding what to do the building collapsed with the second and most severe shock. The old woman was hurled through a window of the top story, yet landed upon her feet absolutely unharmed.

In the very next house a young and athletic man jumped from a second story balcony, sprained both ankles and was almost burned to death before he could be carried to a place of safety.

Another man in the same vicinity when rescued from the debris of a lodging house which collapsed was speechless with fright, and today can only make himself understood in a whisper.

In the lobbies of the hotels innumerable incidents occurred which raised a smile even in the midst of the general alarm and excitement. A young woman appeared in one of the main halls of the St. Francis clad only in a pink chemise, but carrying a bird cage in each hand. Near by was a corpulent gentleman in a night shirt and a top hat, with an empty suit case.

In the Palace Hotel courtyard several male guests appeared in their underclothes, with other garments under their arms, which they proceeded to don when they reached terra firma.

Scores of women who left their homes in their nightclothes never dared to re-enter them for clothing, and many of these traveled over to Oakland thus attired, in their anxiety to leave the scene of their fright.

During the rapid progress of the fire a rig consisting of two bicycles lashed together beneath a rough platform of plank, upon which was a bundle of shawls and comfortables, was pushed by two lads amid the jumble of trunks and other paraphernalia for a day and a night. It attracted unusual attention, yet no one took the trouble to inquire what it meant, until the rush to Oakland was over and the boys sought a hospital.

Then for the first time it was learned that the bundle on the wheels was the aged mother of the youths, who had fallen downstairs and dislocated her hip, in trying to escape after the earthquake. Being unable to secure an ambulance or medical attention before the premises in which they lived caught fire, the lads wrapped the old woman in comfortable blankets, and, hastily making an improvised ambulance with their wheels, trundled their suffering but uncomplaining mother over the hills to safety, block by block, for more than twenty-four hours.

An elderly couple, who were just on the eve of departure for the east, hastily packed what few things remained out of their trunks, when the fire was two blocks away from their dwelling, and the man rushed outside to find some conveyance in which to transport their goods to a place of safety. The only vehicle in sight was a rickety buggy, pulled by an old broken-kneed and broken-winded horse.

He bought the rig outright for about five times its worth, and drove back for his wife and their goods. Some ten hours later, the old man dragged his weary limbs and the buggy, in which crouched his wife, almost dead with fatigue and fear, into one of the camps at Golden Gate Park.

Their horse had fallen dead half a dozen blocks from the starting point, and after vainly struggling to drag the buggy over the steep grades the old couple had dropped first one trunk and then another in the streets, until everything was sacrificed. Then the old woman's strength gave out and as a last resort her husband lifted her into the ramshackle vehicle and hauled her the rest of the way.

Others there were who dragged trunks unaided at the ends of ropes the whole weary distance from their homes in the valleys to the park, but many there were who never reached there with their belongings, for the bottoms of their trunks were simply worn through, long before they even saw their destinations.

At the relief stations across the bay, when the exodus to Oakland began in earnest, there were many funny scenes. One woman, elegantly dressed in a tailor made gown and Easter hat, with big diamond earrings and her fingers literally covered with valuable rings, strolled into the tent where clothing was being distributed to the needy, and nonchalantly inquired:

"Have you anything in the nature of an evening waist that I can wear? I am not accustomed to dine in my walking dress. You see, I was stopping at the St. Francis hotel in San Francisco, and had no time to get all my things out."

When the thunderstruck volunteer attendant suggested that the stores might be open in the morning and that the applicant might sell some of her jewelry she became indignant and swept from the tent as though she had been grossly insulted.

Another well dressed woman applied to the relief committee for shelter and food, calmly announcing that she only had $200 in gold with her, and as she was not quite sure of finding the friends for whom she intended to hunt next day at home she did not want to spend any more than was necessary. She, too, was indignant, when told that the relief committee was not furnishing food and shelter to people who had money.

In contrast to the generosity of the merchants of Portland, Ore., who agreed to cancel all book accounts against San Francisco customers, is the action of a Mission street merchant. During the progress of the fire his woman stenographer and bookkeeper, at the risk of her life, secured about $600 in cash and fully $4,000 worth of accounts from the office safe. Meeting him by accident in Oakland two days later, she informed him of what she had done.

"Good!" he said. "Meet me at my hotel tomorrow (Sunday) and we will get busy and send out those bills so that they can be delivered on Monday."

The closing of the banks for thirty days and consequent shortage of cash has given rise to another ludicrous state of affairs. One well known citizen, who has a deposit in at least six of the big banking institutions besides cash and securities in the vaults of two safe depositories, gratefully accepted a loan of two bits (25 cents) from a reporter, who was interviewing him upon the financial outlook.

Doctors and lawyers who have lost both their valuable office and home properties eagerly hunt up patients and clients, with gentle reminders that "$5 on account" would be extremely acceptable. Firms who supply such offices as are already attempting to do business deliver goods C. O. D., in the hope of being able to collect enough to keep their employes going until the banks open, but are careful to tell their messengers not to bring the goods back if the cash is not forthcoming.

Of the queer whims of the fire there are hundreds of instances, but perhaps the most striking is the fact that two cloth signs suspended in front of the new Monadnock building, which stands between the ruins of the Palace hotel and the Examiner building on Market street, are not even singed, although the building and those all around it were completely gutted and the heat warped steel girders.

Between the piles of debris of what were once fine apartment houses on Ellis street was the wreckage of what had evidently been a wagon so badly shrivelled by the fierce heat that only the warped and twisted steel work remained. Yet within ten feet of it lay a child's doll, evidently dropped in the flight from the buildings, the face of which still retained its shape and coloring.

Bone and Sinew.

"Do you see that distinguished-looking man over there with glue-colored whiskers? Well, he furnishes the bone and sinew of the nation."

"You don't say. Is he the head of a physical culture college?"

"None."

"Recruiting station?"

"Way off."

"Then what is his line?"

"Why, he runs a 3-cent lunchroom."—Chicago News.

DENMARK HENS BUSY

They Produced Eggs Worth $6,000,000 for Export in 1904.

Denmark is annually becoming a greater purchaser of foreign commodities, the value of goods imported by her for home consumption in 1904 being $125,000,000, an increase of $7,000,000 over the record of the previous year.

Butter making is carried on extensively, and nearly $40,000,000 of the dairies was sold in 1904. Not only are the Danes industrious, but they seem to impart their spirit to all their belongings, for even their hens show great activity, and contributed to the country's income in 1904 more than $6,000,000 in eggs for export. The shipments of bacon and hams amounted to $21,500,000. The Danes sell lard, oleomargarine and margarine in large quantities, and fresh beef is exported, most of it going to England and Germany.

They export a large quantity of fish, and raw hides and skins contribute considerably to their export trade. The sugar beet is being cultivated, and there are seven sugar factories in Denmark, which turned out more than 20,000 tons of sugar in 1903.

The total value of goods imported into Denmark in 1904 was $124,942,000, of which $86,708,000 was entered for home consumption. The value of the exports amounted to $95,462,000, of which $83,294,700 were domestic exports. Of the imports, which exceeded those of the preceding year by $5,879,200, the greater part were barley, wheat, oats and rye. The duty collected in 1904 increased 3 per cent, and aggregated $9,473,000, as against $9,186,000 in 1903.

On January 1, 1904, Denmark and her colonies possessed 3,971 vessels, of 449,117 registered tons, of which 544 were steamers, registered 249,199 tons. There are 1,912 miles of railways in the country of which 1,112 miles belong to the state. The United States imported during the calendar year 1905 from Denmark goods to the value of $1,221,874, and exported to that kingdom merchandise valued at $18,255,815.

LARGEST VINE IN THE WORLD

The garden-like cove known as the Carpinteria valley, half-encircled by a picturesque range of the Santa Ynez Mountains, lies in lyre shape by the great sea whose tides smite the strand into ceaseless symphonies. In this valley stands the world's greatest grapevine, a wonder of its kind, acknowledged by every one fortunate enough to pay it a visit. Santa Barbara county is entitled to distinction for the production of three giant vines, among which "La Vina Grande" at Carpinteria easily holds the first place as to size and vintage. In the Montecito valley, ten miles to the northwest, two out of this peerless trial have been grown.

One was removed to the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia, in which city it remains on public exhibition. The other died a few years ago, and its trunk was placed on exhibition in the chamber of commerce in Santa Barbara. Each of these two attained only two-thirds the magnificent proportions of the one now thriftily growing at Carpinteria.

Sixty-four years ago, a Spanish woman named Joaquin Lugodi Ayala planted a small twig of the Mission grape. She watched and tended it with jealous care through its early growth, and in later years kept it neatly trellised and trimmed. Unwittingly, she was rearing a prodigy that was to eclipse everything of its kind in all the civilized world. Some twenty years ago the vine was purchased with a plot of ground by Jacob Wilson, who has since denied it further compass by keeping it constantly pruned. Its present measurements, however, are by no means uninteresting. At the ground the giant trunk measures nine feet nine inches in circumference. Five feet above the ground it has a girth of seven feet eleven inches. At a height of six feet the trunk branches into five divisions which radiate in different directions. These five branches have a combined circumference of fourteen feet eleven inches, the smallest measuring two feet and the largest four feet three inches. Within a radius of eighteen feet from the trunk there are twenty-nine subdivisions or runners each measuring from twenty to twenty-two inches in circumference, together with countless smaller branches. The longest runner at present reaches the enormous distance of seventy-six feet. The trellis, which is entirely overspread, is 100x110 feet in dimensions, embracing an area of approximately one-fourth of an acre. A company of 800 people are said to have at one time found shade beneath the umbrageous branches.

The vine is still in a healthy state of growth, and if permitted to do so, bids fair to further enlarge itself by many square rods. The largest crop ever yet actually weighed out was ten tons, in 1895. This did not include miscellaneous distributions to visitors and friends of the proprietor. A common estimate of the entire yield was 24,000 pounds. The larger clusters are reported to have weighed nine to ten pounds each. Various exposition associations have tendered handsome sums for the posession of this queenly giant, but so far its proprietor has declined all offers for its removal from the virgin spot of its Spanish planting, where its ripening clusters may still be kissed into juicy sweetness by the autumn suns of southern California, and the gentle breezes of the sea may still whisper among its leaves as in the days when Spanish lovers met to woo and to be wooed beneath the tender boughs of the young "Vina Grande."—Los Angeles Times.

THE RACE OF THE FUTURE

Result of Commingling of Peoples in America.

We are more crossed than any other nation in the history of the world, and here, writes Luther Burbank, in the Century Magazine, we meet the same results that are always seen in a much-crossed race of plants; all the worst as well as all the best qualities of each are brought out in their fullest intensities. Right here is where selective environment counts. When all the necessary crossing has been done, then comes the work of elimination, the work of refining, until we shall get an ultimate product that should be the finest race every known.

The characteristics of the many peoples that make up this nation will show in the composite; the finished product will be the race of the future.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG MAN.

A young bond salesman for a New York house interviewed the late Marshall Field in the spring of 1905 with a view of selling him a number of Pennsylvania railroad guaranteed bonds, yielding a little less than 4 per cent. "Young man," said Mr. Field, "you are only wasting my time and yours. I like your bonds. When the trustees of my estate come to investing the interest on my investment I hope they will buy that kind of bonds, but I am a business man, and do not care to put a large part of my surplus in a fully developed property any more than I should care to buy for a business enterprise that seemed to me to have reached the limit of its growth, no matter how solid it might be. Your bonds are too good for me." Mr. Field, it will be noted, invested his surplus on the same principle upon which he built up his business, namely, to put the money where it has a chance to grow.—The World's Work.

Impossible She.

When a girl talks of cooking lessons, it begins to look as if she was all to the Leap Year.—Puck.

Join the Fruit-Growers' Excursion

To Tyler, Texas—June 11th

Round trip tickets from St. Louis only $16.00. Tickets will be good to return any time within 30 days. This will be an opportunity to see the wonderful fruit country of East Texas under the most favorable conditions for you. It comes at a time when you can see for yourself the enormous crops "right on the trees!" You will have before your eyes a "growing example" of how fortunes are being made quickly in this great fruit country.

Let me send you some illustrated pamphlets describing this wonderful fruit country. They will prepare you somewhat for the remarkable things you will see on the trip.

The Cotton Belt train from St. Louis carries through sleeper to Tyler. Your fellow fruit-growers will be on the Cotton Belt. Be sure your ticket reads the same way.

E. W. LaBEAUME, G. P. & T. A., 960 Equitable Bldg., St. Louis

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Will some reader please tell me how to make a permanent pasture for next year? Will it do to sow rye with grass seed?—D., New Middletown, Ind.

What is the best and surest way to get rid of the kind of grass called wire grass? It is taking our part of the country.—F., Mauckport, Ind.

Have a sow that is ugly while farrowing; would kill all of her pigs. When labor is over she is very kind to them. Can anyone tell me what to do in her case?—H., Saegertown, Pa.

My cow has a lump on her foot, just above the hoof; it was a very small affair in the beginning, but has grown to the size of a walnut. I would like to know what caused it and how to treat it. —L., Nashville, Ore.

I would like to know of the best variety of locust trees for posts and how to propagate them. How long will the locust posts last? Are they as durable as white cedar? Are they better whole or split?—W., Greenville, Mich.

Sciatic Rheumatism.

Editor Farmstead: J., Osceola, Pa., asks: "Can any of The Blade readers give me a remedy for sciatic rheumatism?" I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism, both sciatic and muscular. For two years I suffered from sciatica. Not a breath in that time but was accompanied with pain and some of the time the most large quantities of bark, thus creating wounds and raw places for the introduction of germs and at the same time lessening the vitality of the tree.

Instead, therefore, of pulling the cherries he has large sheets made so that two of them will cover the ground under the largest of his trees. These sheets are spread under a tree and the picker standing on ladders cut the stems of the cherries, letting them fall upon the sheets. Others followed closely, picking up the cherries as they fall and store them into quart boxes ready for shipping.

QUESTION BUREAU ?

RULES—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics — no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Harrison Gray Otis.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please give a sketch of Harrison Gray Otis, his record in the Philippines, etc.—S. F. R., Musa, Arizona.

Harrison Gray Otis was born near Marietta, O., February 10, 1837, of parents who were pioneer settlers of the state. His grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Young Otis became a printer's apprentice at 14. His early subsequent schooling was an academy term of five months and a commercial course. While a resident of Louisville, he was sent as a delegate to the Republican national convention which nominated Lincoln for President. He served throughout the civil war, rising through all the intervening grades to that of lieutenant colonel of volunteers by brevet, given him for gallant and meritorious conduct. After his discharge from the army he joined his family at Marietta, and later became publisher of a small local paper theme, which he conducted for eighteen months. At the session of the Ohio legislature of 1866-67 he was appointed official reporter of the house. He then served in the government printing office, at Washington, 1867-70, was Washington correspondent of the Ohio State Journal and had immediate charge of the Grand Army Journal, the first federal soldiers' paper established in Washington after the war. He served five years in the United States patent office, 1871-75, removed to California in 1876, and for four years conducted the Santa Barbara Press. In March, 1879, he was appointed special agent of the treasury department at the seal islands of Alaska, where, as chief agent, he forced the terms of the government lease to the Alaska Commercial company during three years. In 1882 he became identified with the Los Angeles Daily Times, purchasing a quarter interest and gradually increasing his holdings until he acquired control in 1886. As an editor, he stands at the front among journalists of the west. He proffered his services in the war with Spain, and President McKinley commissioned him brigadier general of volunteers, May 27, 1898. He served in the Philippines throughout the remainder of the war, and during the Filipino insurrection. It was his brigade that constituted the principal force that was engaged in the assault upon Caloocan, February 10, 1899, and which, on March 25, following, was ordered to "pierce the enemy's center" at the Tuliajan river, a movement which was successfully executed, and for which Gen. Otis was subsequently breveted major general for "meritorious conduct." Its roll of killed and wounded from the outbreak of the civil war to the capture of Malolos numbered 285 officers and men. After the fall of Malolos, Gen. Otis tendered his resignation and was honorably discharged July 2, 1899.

The Sunflower.

Editor Question Bureau: In your weekly of 17th inst., is a clipping from the Philadelphia Bulletin, entitled "The Deceitful Sunflower." This you doubtless copy, because a naturalist is said to stand behind it and you would aid in eradicating what you think may have been a popular error. Respecting these notions of the naturalist, allow the observation that they are erroneous. The sunflower and all exogenous and endogenous plants, when young and pliant, are more or less drawn toward the sun, in three ways, upwards, outwards and in the arc of a circle. This results from the sun's magnetism, exerted everywhere on the earth. In a measure indeed it governs animation as well as vegetation, conspicuously in most of their actions, especially in the western and southern migrations conspicuous among men, birds and some herbivora. The sunflower surely rotates. I have often tied a thread to a young sunflower plant in the morning and at night found a sensible portion wound off from a spool, suitably placed for the experiment. This rotation in all plants continues till they are stiffened with age, weight and woodiness, when, by the expansive force of heat, they describe the opposite half of a similar circle. The criticism notes another fallacy in the tenet that the sunflower was originally so-called because of its bahavior respecting the solar orb. Of South American derivation, it must have first drawn attention by its wonderful compound inflorescence, each head always sensitive of the sun in its risen glory. The motion of the plant must have been an afterthought and the names, noting the same, the more mature designations of a blossom that resembles the sun and also in sympathy with its daily course through the heavenly vault.—C. J. T., Coldwater, Mich.

Insurance Decisions.

Editor Question Bureau: I want to know the decisions of the United States courts in regard to the payment of death losses in life insurance companies in cases of suicide. Mr. S. had a policy in a company on which he had paid premiums for over three years, and when in an insane state of mind shot himself. Would you kindly inform me on the subject through your paper?—S. S. S., Ashland, Cal.

Unfortunately we are unable to give our inquirer a definite answer. We have not access to court decisions on the subject. We cannot pose as court, jury and lawyer in cases of this kind. The best we can say is that the case mentioned looks like a good one, and should be put in the hands of an attorney for advice and action.

Thomas A. Scott.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give a biographical sketch of Thomas Scott? Was he not at one time President of the Pennsylvania railroad? Please give me the facts and as much of his life as space will permit.—C. H. Sprakers, N. Y.

Thomas Alexander Scott was the fourth president of the Pennsylvania railroad company. He was born in London, Franklin county, Pa., December 28, 1824, son of Thomas Scott, the keeper of "Tom Scott's tavern," on the old limestone turnpike from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. He attended the country schools in winter, worked on the farm in summer, and afterwards served as clerk in stores in several places. His first regular employment was as clerk to Major James Patton, collector of tolls on the state road between Philadelphia and Columbia, Pa. He commenced his engagement on August 1, 1841, the commencement of a transportation business that occupied his official life. He continued in this office until 1847, when he was made chief clerk to the collector of tolls at Philadelphia. In 1850 the Pennsylvania railroad was but partly constructed, and young Scott entered its employ and gradually worked himself into and mastered the details of the office business until 1852, when he became its general superintendent. In 1860 he was chosen its vice president. This business brought him before the public, and the enterprise displayed by the railroad marked him as a leader among the railroad men of the country. On the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, Governor Curtin appointed Scott a member of his staff, and placed in his charge the equipment and forwarding of state troops to the seat of war. When, April 25th, 1861, the secretary of war desired to establish a new line of railroad between the national capital and Philadelphia for the more expeditious transportation of troops, he called upon Scott to direct this work, and the road all the way of Annapolis and Perryville was constructed with surprising rapidity. He was commissioned colonel of volunteers May 3, 1861, and on the 23d of the same month all the government railroads and telegraph lines were placed under his charge. About this time Secretary of War Cameron decided to call into his office an assistant to whom he could commit the direction of affairs that needed judgment and decision, not possible to be given personally by himself, and Colonel Scott was chosen to fill this important position, being appointed assistant secretary of war August 1, 1861, the first man ever appointed to that position. In January, 1862, he was directed to organize transportation in the northwest and in March to perform the same service on the western rivers. He resigned June 1, 1862, and renewed his direction of affairs of the Pennsylvania railroad. When in September, 1862, General Rosecrans' army was cut off and needed reinforcements at Chattanooga, Colonel Scott was appealed to by the war department to direct the transportation of two army corps to its relief. He connected different lines, improvised tracks and sent out trains that with remarkable speed gave the needed reinforcements and turned the fortunes of war. In the management of the Pennsylvania railroad Colonel Scott directed the policy that secured the control of the western lines, and he became president of the Pennsylvania company, organized in 1871, to operate these lines. For one year, from March, 1871, he was president of the Union Pacific railroad, and upon the death of J. E. Thomson in 1874, succeeded to the presidency of the Pennsylvania railroad. He projected the Texas Pacific railroad, and was for many years its president. In 1878, his health failing, he went abroad, and on June 1, 1880, resigned the presidency of the road. Colonel Scott died at his home in Darby, Pa., May 21, 1881.

Public Roads—Iowa.

In 1904 there were 102,448 miles of public roads in the state of Iowa. Of this mileage, 1,465 miles were surfaced with gravel, 293 with stone, 14 with brick, and 6 with shells, making a total of 1,778 miles of improved road. It will be seen from these figures that about 1.7 per cent. of the roads has been improved. In comparing the total road mileage with the area of the state, it appears that there were 1.84 miles of public road per square mile of area. A comparison of mileage with population shows that there was one mile of road to every 21 inhabitants, but only one mile of improved road to every 1,255 inhabitants.

There are two funds used in the construction and repair of roads—the county road fund and the general township fund.

1. The county road fund is derived from a tax of not more than one mill on the dollar on all taxable property in the county, including all taxable property in cities and incorporated towns.

2. The township road fund is derived from a tax of not less than one mill nor more than four mills on the dollar on all taxable property in the township.

All able-bodied male residents of road districts between the ages of 21 and 45 are required to perform annually two days' labor upon the roads. From the majority of the reports received from the various counties, it appears that this labor is valued by the road officials at about $1.50 per day, which is the rate used in the table in calculating the cash value of the labor tax.

The amount derived from the property tax and expended on roads was $2,344,106.50 in 1904. The cash value of the labor tax, estimated on the basis of $1.50 per day, was $762,501, making a total expenditure of $3,106,607.50. By comparing the total expenditure with the total mileage of public road and with the population of the state, it is found that the funds collected and expended for road purposes, including the estimated cash value of the labor tax, amounted to $30.32 per mile of public road, or $1.39 per inhabitant.

Roosevelt's Cabinet.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please publish a list of President Roosevelt's cabinet? Who, if any, were members of President McKinley's cabinet?—S. M. J., Blanchard, Mich.

Here it is once more: Secretary of state, Elihu Root; secretary of the treasury, Leslie M. Shaw; secretary of war, William H. Taft; attorney general, William H. Moody; postmaster general, George B. Cortelyou; secretary of the navy, Charles J. Bonaparte; secretary of the interior, Ethan Allen Hitchcock; secretary of agriculture, James Wilson; secretary of commerce and labor, Victor H. Metcalf. Hitchcock and Wilson held the same positions in McKinley's cabinet as they now hold. Elihu Root was secretary of war under McKinley.

Wild Pigeons.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell what became of the wild pigeons? I have not seen any since 1861.—R. N. F., Turgitsville, W. Va.

Twice within the past few months we have endeavored to answer the above question to the best of our ability, and the supposition is that the wild pigeon has become extinct largely through trapping them. There were millions of them, however, far more recently than 1861.

Notable Sieges.

W. O. R., Carrollton, Ga.: We cannot in these columns, take up the history of all of the notable sieges of the world's wars. Among greater are: Troy, Tyre, 572, 332 B. C.; Syracuse, 396 B. C.; Saguntum, 219 B. C.; Jerusalem, 70 A. D.; Calais, 1347; Orleans, 1428; Constantinople, 1453; Haarlem, 1572-3; Leyden, 1574; Breda, 1625; Rochelle, 1628; Madgeburg, 1631; Breisach, 1638; Tauton, 1644-5; Donderry, 1689; Gibraltar, 1704-5; Quebec, 1759; Charleston, 1780-1; Leipsic, 1754, 1813; Quebec, 1759-60; Seringapatam, 1799; Genoa, 1800; Saragossa, 1808-9; Ciudad Rodrigo, 1810, 1812; New Orleanse, 1814; Antwerp, 1832; Rome, 1849; Sebastopol, 1854-5; Kars, 1855; Lucknow, 1857; Delhi, 1857; Vicksburg, 1863; Charleston, 1863-4; Richmond, 1864-5; Metz, 1870; Strasburg, 1870; Paris, 1770-1; Plevna, 1877; Khartoum, 1884; Ladysmith, 1900; Port Arthur, 1904.

Volcanoes.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell me something about volcanoes?—M. C. W., Lexington, N. C.

Volcanoes are limited to certain regions in different parts of the earth known as volcanic districts; and in these districts established and permanent vents may continue constantly sending forth smoke and flame, or eruptions of more severe character may take place at irregular intervals. The matter thrown out from volcanoes generally accumulates around the opening or craters till they build up a hill, or even a mountain several hundred feet high; but the vent may continue a long time at low level, and is even formed beneath the sea, sometimes without rising above the surface. Instances have occurred of a volcanic eruption suddenly forming an island in the midst of the sea. Other volcanoes that have been suddenly raised up have remained permanently in the form of mountains. Volcanoes sometimes remain inactive so long as to lose their peculiar character, but they may at any time break forth. Vesuvius was not known to the ancients as a volcano, though it was apparent from the form of the mountain and the materials of which it was composed that such must have ben its character at some former period. Ancient volcanic mountains are to be found in Hungary, in Central France, and other places, of whose eruptions no record exists. Such are termed extinct volcanoes, but they may at any time become active. The most general understanding of a volcano is of a conical hill or mountain. There is, however, no limitation as to height, some comparatively low volcanoes manifesting violent and disastrous eruptions.

Goitre Thick Neck

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An Unanswerable Question.

Editor Question Bureau:—Mrs. Southworth, in the introduction to her book, "Ishmael," says that "Ishmael" was a real American who became illustrious through his own persistent efforts. Will you please tell me who he was and give a sketch of his life?—N. C. L., Unionville, Va.

There is no conceivable way by which we can tell who Mrs. Southworth had in mind when she created the character of "Ishmael." Inasmuch as Mrs. Southworth is dead we cannot find out through her.

The Seventeen-Year Cicada.

Editor Question Bureau:—Why is it that the locusts appear only once in every seventeen years? Do they remain alive that long, or are the eggs deposited in the ground and remain seventeen years? It is locust year in our part of the country, and there is some discussion of the subject among some of us. Please give any information on the subject that you may have.—A. G. H., Lost Creek, Tenn.

We respectfully refer our inquirer to an article on the seventeen year cicada, wrongly called locust, in the Question Bureau columns of May 17. However, in direct answer to his question, it may be said that the seventeen-year cicada is the longest lived of any known insect, as the grub or nymph lives for over sixteen years sucking the roots of forest trees, often several feet below the surface. In the late spring it finishes its transformations, and usually at the last of May or the beginning of June, issues from the ground. At the present time each year has its brood or broods, each limited as a rule to a well-defined district. Of such broods there are thirty, occurring over a large area in the Atlantic and Central states. The male cicada is very short-lived and takes no food. The females live for several weeks and deposit their eggs, in some states, about the middle of June. The young hatch, dropping to the ground about six weeks after the eggs are laid; it then burrows into the soil and begins to pierce the rootlets of trees. The nymph molts about once a year or oftener; it has about six stages of growth before the winged state is assumed.

The Aiken Law.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give the full text of the Aikin law which taxes saloons $1,000 for doing business in the state of Ohio?—M. A. R., Haydenville, Ohio.

The full text of the Aikin law is as follows:

Section 1. That section 1 of an act entitled "An act providing against the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, passed May 14, 1886, as amended February 20, 1896, being section 4364-2, as numbered in Bate's third edition of Ohio Statutes, as approved by an act passed April 23, 1902, and Sections 3 and 5 of said act passed May 14, 1886, as amended March 26, 1888 (section 4364-11 and section 4364-13), be and the same are hereby amended, and that Section 3 of said act of May 14, 1886 (4364-11), be supplemented by adding section 3A (section 4364-11A) to read as follows:

Section 1. (Section 4364-9). Upon the business of trafficking in spiritous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors there shall be assessed yearly, and shall be paid into the county treasury, as hereinafter provided, by every person, corporation, or co-partnership engaged therein, and for each place where such business is carried on or for such persons, corporation, or co-partnership the sum of one thousand dollars.

Section 3. (Section 4364-11). That when such business shall be commenced in any year after the fourth Monday in May, said assessment shall be proportionate in amount to the remainder of the assessment year, except that it shall be in no case less than $200, and the same shall attach and operate as a lien as provided in section 2 of said act of May 14, 1886, and be payable upon the date of such commencement, and whenever any person, corporation or co-partnership engaged in such business who has been assessed as aforesaid, and who has paid the whole amount of said assessment discontinues such business, the county auditor, upon being satisfied of that fact, shall issue to such person, corporation or co-partnership a refunding order for a proportional amount of said assessment, so paid, but in no case shall the amount of such assessment retained be less than $200.

Section 3A (4364-11A). That each railway corporation which shall maintain or conduct dining or buffet cars upon any of its trains or shall permit the same to be maintained or conducted on or which spiritous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors are dispensed, within the state of Ohio, shall annually be assessed by the auditor of state and shall pay into the state treasury on or before the 10th day of June the sum of $1,000, when such railway corporation owns, operates or controls not to exceed 200 miles of railway within the state, and the sum of $1,500 when such railway corporation maintains, operates or controls over 200 miles of railway within this state, and in case of the neglect or refusal of any such railway company so assessed as aforesaid to pay said assessment when due, it shall be liable for such assessment, together with a penalty of 50 per cent in addition thereto, to be recovered in an action brought in the name of the state of Ohio by the attorney general against such railway corporation in any court of record in any county of the state in which a line or lines of such railway corporation run.

Section 5 (4364-13). That every assessor shall return to the county auditor with his other returns a statement upon a blank to be furnished by such auditor for that purpose as to every place within his jurisdiction where such business is conducted, showing the name of the person, corporation or co-partnership engaged therein, a brief description of the location of the premises where the same is conducted, and by whom owned; said statement shall be signed and verified before such assessor by such person, corporation or co-partnership. And if such person, corporation or co-partnership shall on demand refuse or neglect to furnish the requisite information for such statement, or to sign or verify the same, such fact shall be returned by the assessor, and thereupon such assessment on said business shall be $1,500. And if any assessment aforesaid shall not be paid when due, there shall be added a penalty thereto of 20 per centum, which shall be collected therewith.

Section 2. That section 1 of said act of May 14, 1886 (4364-9), entitled "An act providing against the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as amended February 20, 1896, and sections 3 and 5 of said act passed as amended March 26, 1888 (section 4364-11 and section 4364-13), and the act of May 12, 1902, entitled "An act to supplement section 4364-9 of the revised statutes of Ohio and to provide for a tax upon and to regulate the selling of intoxicating liquors upon dining and buffet cars or railroads traversing the state of Ohio, be and the same are hereby reepaled."

Hannibal.

Editor Question Bureau:—Who was Hannibal? When and where did he live? Please give as complete a history as you can of him.—R. T., Tryme, Va.

Hannibal was a Carthaginian soldier, born 247 B. C. At the age of 9 his father made him swear at the altar eternal hatred to the Romans. He was a witness of his father's achievements in Spain, but when the latter fell in battle and his son-in-law fell in battle, Hannibal returned home. At 22 he was chosen the army. The soldiers saw in him the spirit of his father, Hamilcar, and in three campaigns his talents and his courage were so conspicuous that the army, upon the murder of Hasdrabal in 221, conferred upon him the chief command by acclamation. In 219 he had laid siege to Saguntum, a town which had concluded an alliance with Rome. In eight months Saguntum fell. The Romans, alarmed by this, sent ambassadors to Carthage to demand that Hannibal be delivered up. When the demand was refused, they declared war. Hannibal raised a powerful force and conceived the idea of attacking the Romans in Italy. After providing for the security of Africa, and after having left his brother, Hardrubal, with an army in Spain, he began his march with 90,000 foot soldiers, 40 elephants and 12,000 horsemen, traversed Gaul in the depth of winter with incredible rapidity, and reached the foot of the Alps. He crossed these mountains in nine days. The conquest of Taurinians and the capture of their chief city encouraged the people of Cisalpine Gaul to join him. In the events that followed Hannibal was successful, and he returned to winter quarters. At the opening of the next campaign he found two new armies awaiting him. He determined to engage them separately. A bloody engagement took place near the Lake Trasimenus, and the Roman legions were cut in pieces. Later Hannibal found himself shut up between the rocks of Formiae, the sands of Literum and impassable marshes, but a resort to stratagem saved him. He collected a thousand oxen and attached flaming torches to their horns, driving them at midnight into the defiles occupied by the Romans. Panic-stricken at the sight, the Romans abandoned the heights and Hannibal forced his way through their ranks. From this time on Hannibal met with more or less indifferent success until 207 B. C., when his brother fell and his bloody head was thrown into the camp of Hannibal. The latter retired to Brutium, where, surrounded with difficulties, he yet maintained the contest with inferior forces against victorious armies. But the war was carried into Attica, and Hannibal was recalled to defend his country. He met the enemy at Scipio, and was defeated with 20,000 loss. After this the end of the once successful man soon came, he swallowing the poison which he always carried about in his ring.

Miscellaneous.

D. M., Reedy, W. Va.: Women are occasionally appointed notaries public in New York state by the governor. We can't answer for your state. You should be able to find someone familiar with the question in West Virginia.

D. J. G., Meadville, Pa.: By reference to the Question Bureau columns of a few weeks since you will find a short article about Charybdis and Scylla.

M. A. H., Lincolnville, Ind.: We cannot tell you the name of the violin you mention. Instruments bearing the name of Stradivarius are by no means rare, and there is reason to doubt the genuineness of many of them.

U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.: The editor does not know enough about the fanatics known as the "Holy Rollers" to answer your question.

R. M. M., Wichita Falls, Tex.: Ask your postmaster for the information you desire.

PORCINE SMARTNESS.

A young friend of my acquaintance at Kennebunkport, Maine, has a couple of trained pigs which are believed to be the most intelligent animals of the kind in that state. He yokes them up and drives them the same as steers.

Charles F. Holder, who through his power over all kinds of animals has attracted the notice of psychologists from many many institutions, declares that the hog has intelligence fully equal to that of any other animal except man, and a disposition singularly tractable and docile when treated with kindness. He has trained a troop of grunters, and what he cannot make them do can hardly be mentioned. These are not blooded, sleek, pedigreed swine, but are of the rough, ugly, friendless, wandering kind, against whom is every man's hand. There are ten in the troop. They have been trained to separate, at a certain command, into two squads, as soldiers, Spanish and American. There is a stone fort, over which the Spanish flag is seen to float. An officer of the American forces appears to order an advance. The fort is stormed, the flag falls, the dead and wounded are carried out, the Stars and Stripes are run up, guns are fired, and everything usual in such a scene is transacted with fidelity.

Mr. Holder drives a team of racing hogs at good speed over the country roads.

About 1815 a London man created a sensation by driving a four-in-hand of pigs through the streets; and thirty years later an old farmer caused much amusement to a great crowd in the market place of St. Albans by entering it in a chaise drawn by four trotting hogs.

There have also been sporting pigs. An old account of a black one which Richard Toomer, one of the royal keepers in the New Forest, broke to find game, and to back and stand, says: "This faithful beast would find and point partridges or rabbits, and her training was much forwarded by the abundance of both. She daily improved, and in a few weeks would retrieve birds that had run as well as the best pointer; nay, her nose was superior to the best setter."

Pigs on the clear-water rivers of British Columbia learn to dive after the salmon lying dead on the bottom of the streams, and the interesting sight may be witnessed of a female diving for a salmon, and having obtained it, taking it ashore for her little ones.

Call Her "Little Rhody."

A Washington dispatch says that if the people of New York want the proposed new twenty-thousand-ton, biggest-ever battleship named after their state they must speak up promptly to the President about it and see that proper representations are made to congress.

Very well, but we don't want it named after our state. The biggest-ever will doubtless be aground a good part of the time, and her misadventures might bother us. We favor calling the new ship "Little Rhody." Then, when she goes far from home and sails the seven seas and gets aground in distant ports, the foreign devils who see her and read her name will conclude that we have bigger ships at home.

The chief thing for which we build battleships is to impress the imaginations of foreigners. Name the new ship so as to make the deepest impression.—Life.

AN UNFINISHED STORY

ELIZABETH AYRES.

It had been some time since I had seen my story-writing friend, for, following the promptings of his nomadic nature, he had been wandering in far places, studying the world and its people.

It was a morning in May when I met him after his long absence, a morning of sunshine and fragrance, when the green of the earth and trees, and the first bloom of the flowers, made the saying "ye merrie month of May" come true.

His face lighted with a look of welcome when he saw me coming, and he turned to walk in the direction I was moving.

"It's good to be alive on such a day as this," he said, after we had exchanged greetings. "I came out to enjoy the fresh air and the beauty of the year's rejuvenation. I came out, too," he went on, "to see if I could evolve the beginning and the end of a story, a part of which was a recent happening.

"You know," he explained," when I get tired of writing I find recreation in prowling around in search of material to turn into yarns. Even the street panorama of ordinary daily life is filled with suggestions to one of my calling, since all the world's a stage with the people we meet and pass for the players."

I was silent, knowing when the mood was on him to talk he liked best to be uninterrupted. He was never in a hurry, believing that nothing was accomplished by a race with time, and I suited my pace to his slower one, content to wait for the story I saw was coming.

"A short time ago," he began, after we had walked some distance without speaking, "I was in a town where a circus was to show on Monday. The company, with all its mass of attending paraphernalia, had reached the place early on Sunday morning. With its well-ordered routine and every man quick at his task, it took a comparatively short time to accomplish the necessary labor of establishing the temporary quarters, so that the circus people were left free to enjoy a few hours of infrequent leisure.

"In company with many of the townspeople, impelled by curiosity, I strolled out to the circus grounds to see what the troupe was doing. Circus performers have a fascination for others beside the small boys who are so completely under the glamour, and I found myself one of a large crowd which was moving about and gazing at what seemed strange and curious to outsiders.

"A troop of so-called rough riders in their uniforms of khaki, were especially prominent in the scene. They were powerful looking men of almost heroic proportions, walking with the slouching gait of those who have spent most of their lives in the saddle. Some of them were indulging in a game of baseball, with two of the nine drawn from the band of Indians which formed a part of the circus company.

"The Indians entered thoroughly into the spirit of the national game, one in particular, who held first base, revelling in the exhilaration of the occasion. It was he who batted the ball far afield and then stood and laughed like a boy at the pitcher, until warning shouts instructing him to run sent him speeding with a fleetness which beat the flight of the ball in its sweep back to the goal.

"His childlike delight in the feats he performed made him the target for the amused eyes of the onlookers, and I, with the rest, had watched this half-civilized descendant of a savage race until I observed another drama unfolding in which comedy was lacking.

"One of the fielders near whom I stood was a big rough rider, whose magnificent physique and appearance of strength had aroused my admiration. Intent on the game, he did not notice a woman who was coming toward him swiftly, approaching from the direction in which his back was turned. She was an elderly woman with threads of silver thick in her hair and the lines of time etched upon her face. Unmindful of the crowd of curious gazers, when she reached the big rough rider, still unconscious of her presence, she threw her arms around his neck and pressed her head against his shoulder. Her face held an expression of ineffable love and gladness, and the same great love and gladness sounded in her voice when she murmured, 'Oh, Jim!'

"They were but two short words, and yet, in their inflection, there was a whole story of meaning.

"Taken by surprise, the man stepped back with a start, and thrusting away the woman's clinging hands, looked down on her with a lowering glance. 'Where did you come from?' he muttered, ungraciously.

"Wounded and repulsed by this reception, the woman moved a little distance away, and the expression of her face changed to one of anguish.

"'I want to see you, Jim. Can't you give me a moment?' she pleaded.

"'I'm too busy,' he returned in a gruff voice that made his refusal seem brutal. 'I can't see you now.'

"A third actor came into the drama. This was another of the rough riders. He towered by a head above his stalwart cavalry companion, and, in his wrath, he seemed to reach the height of a giant.

"'Hats off to the ladies, Jim,' he directed, suiting his action to his command by removing Jim's head covering with an ungentle hand, and flinging it to the ground. The sweep of his mighty arm was an expression of the oath he did not utter.

"'You can see Jim any time you want to, ma'am,' he assured the woman, accompanying his words with a threatening glance at the delinquent. 'Get busy, Jim,' he continued, in tones which forbade resistance.

"Jim picked up his hat and slouched sullenly across the field, followed by the woman, drooping like a figure of grief. I watched them until they disappeared in the tent they entered. The rough rider who had interfered took Jim's place in the game, which went on to its finish.

"My interest in this was gone. I was absorbed in the play of human emotions I had witnessed, and I was trying to solve its meaning. The woman could not have been Jim's mother; no man, however hardened, would treat the woman who bore him so cruelly. That she was his deserted wife or sweetheart did not seem possible, and I have been puzzling my brain ever since to find a suitable beginning and ending of the situation."

"And was that all?" I asked, when his prolonged silence showed me he had finished speaking.

"Yes," he answered. "It was all I saw, but think of what is hidden behind it! The face of it looked like tragedy, but—"

He hesitated and then questioned abruptly, "How would you work out the story?"

ORIGIN OF FAMILIAR SEA TERMS

Some Are Far Fetched and Most of Them Are Ancient.

There is hardly a language which has not been called upon to provide at least one of the curious sea terms which are in constant use and whose origin is so obscure.

For instance, says the Marine Journal, the word "admiral" is not of English origin, but is from the Arabic "Emil el Bagh," or Lord of the Sea. Captain comes from the Latin caput, but mate is from Icelandic, and means a companion of equal. Coxswain is a word whose derivation would never be guessed. The coxswain was originally the man who pulled the other oar in the captain's boat, which was known as the cockboat. This in turn is a corruption of the word coracle, a small round boat often near the Wye and Usk rivers. So coxswain comes to us from the Welsh.

Commodore is not so difficult to trace to its beginning. It is simply the Italian commandatore, meaning commander. No such person as Davy Jones ever existed, though we often hear of him and his locker. One should speak of "Duffy Jonah's locker," for that was the original. Duffy is the West Indian name for spirit or ghost, while Jonah refers, of course, to the prophet.

Another curious case of a terms gradually corrupted out of its original form is the dog watch. It was originally the "dodge watch," because it lasted only two hours instead of four, and thus makes it possible that the same men shall not be on duty every day during the same hours.

Then there is the "best bower anchor," the name given to the largest anchor carried by a vessel. It is really "shote anchor", and is so called because of its great weight, which makes it easy to shoot out in case of emergency.

Instead of the terms "port" and "starboard," which are used nowadays they used to talk of "larboard" and "starboard." Starboard has nothing in common with stars, but is really the Anglo-Saxon "steor board" for "steer side," because in all galleys which were steered by an oar the oar was fixed to the right hand side of the stern, and the helmsman held the inboard portion in his right hand. "Larboard" was probably a corruption of lower board, the larboard side being inferior to the other.

The "jury mast" has nothing in common with a jury except its derivation and same word, "jour," the French word meaning day. The jury mast is one which is put up temporarily—for a day—just as a jury in its legal term meant a tribunal summoned for a short period only.

PAUL NOCQUET.

What Paul Nocquet might have attained to, as a creative artist, must remain uncertain. The sympathetic student of his work could not but see that it was in the same state of divided allegiance as the man himself. Surely it is no reproach to a man or an artist that he be found passing through a preliminary epoch of confused purposes, before the moment of crystallization arrives. Perhaps within a decade Paul Nocquet's art might have clarified and taken on a positive and absolute character, basing itself definitely upon a set of guiding principles. There was a fine ambition to spur him on—he looked forward to larger and more significant work than anything he had done. To the writer he expressed a wish that he might be enabled to carry out in heroic size his "Effort," for some such site as the Plaza at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue; this subject he deemed especially American, "the struggle of force against matter."

Quite conceivable that Nocquet's plunge into the seething life of the New World had deferred the maturing of his artistic nature. He was delicately sensitive to impressions; here they crowded upon him so urgently that he became diffuse and uncritical in his involuntary haste to express what he felt and thought. The immediate effect may have been even similar to what he feared would happen to him in Rome—an overbalancing of his interpretative powers by the impact of more than he could for the moment properly absorb and assimilate.

What is said, Nocquet was a man likely to have been a factor in American sculptural activity. His outspoken courage, fortifying his authentic talent, would have insured that. The world of art will regret his loss; his memory will be cherished and his name will summon—when it is spoken, a vision of happy, impulsive youth, of a nature that did not live long enough to grow old and might never have done so. —Samuel Swift in Harper's Weekly.

He Got a Reply.

Several years ago a farmer drove to Buffalo to buy from a wholesale firm a bill of goods for his country store. After coming down stairs and while waiting for his goods to be packed he noticed several men using the speaking tube.

After a while his curiosity got the better of him and he asked the proprietor what that thing was. "A speaking tube," said the proprietor. "Speak to some one upstairs and see how it works."

"What will I say?" said the farmer, going over to the tube.

"Oh, say anything you like," said the proprietor.

"Hey!" shouted the farmer. "Are the goods Mr. Parsons of Williamsville ordered, ready?"

"Yes," said the man upstairs, "the goods are ready, but we are looking the old skinflint up. We think he is kind of shaky."

Strong Nerve.

"I understand that you advertised for a stenographer and typewriter at $3 a week."

"I did."

"Hours 9 to 6?"

"Yes. Are you an applicant?"

"No, but my nerves are run down, and I just wanted to inquire what nerve food you used."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From Harper & Brothers, New York:

William McAdoo, police commissioner of New York city from 1904 to 1906, is the author of a book entitled Guarding a Great City, which presents a study of the police department and the various phases of criminal life with which it is brought in contact.

For the greater part the book is devoted to the criminal methods and criminal sections of New York city, in which are included a description of Chinatown and an especially interesting picture of the great East Side. Conditions in the police department and needed reforms are the subjects of other chapters.

The third volume in Mark Twain's Library of Humor is The Primrose Way. The frontispiece is a portrait of John Kendrick Bangs, and the opening pages are held by Mark Twain's amusing "skit," Playing Courier. The volume, like its two predecessors, is fully illustrated with pictures which supplement the fun of the text.

The Flower of France is the title of the latest book by Justin Huntley McCarthy, which retells in Mr. McCarthy's poetic prose the story of Joan of Arc. In the present day the Maid of France is pictured as a simple, bright, clean-hearted peasant girl, filled with sweetness, simplicity, steady purpose and humor, who leads the armies of France quite as much by the influence of her beautiful personality as by the guiding voices which rule her actions. The story is a vivid reflection of the life of its period with its mythical beliefs and superstitions, and at all times it is of absorbing interest. A stage version of the book will be produced by Sothern and Marlowe next season.

Under the title Camp Kits and Camp Life, Charles Stedman Banks, author of an excellent work on golf, entitled Hints to Golfers, has written a handbook for camping life in the woods which seemingly covers every phase of the subject. The illustrations are from photographs taken by the author and picture many of the points receiving comment. Published by Charles Scribners' Sons, New York.

If Youth But Knew is the title of the latest novel by Agnes and Egerton Castle. The scene is laid among the Thuringian mountains, in that toy principality which Napoleon, in the height of his power created out of the old German soil and gave, under the name of Royaume de Westphalie, to his weak and dissolute brother, Jerome. The foreword describes the character of Napoleon's "little brother Jerome," and increases the interest of a pleasing romance. The story has several effective illustrations and is published by The Macmillan Co., New York.

The novel concerning music and musicians, written by Robert Haven Schauffler is a story of the joys and sorrows, loves, hates and intrigues of the members of Wolfgang's orchestra, which comprised a body of German musicians. The novel has a strong college flavor also, as its author is a Princeton graduate, the prelude is by Henry Van Dyke, part of the scenes are in Princeton, and the members of the publishing house which bring it out are Princeton graduates.

Moffat, Yard & Co., New York.

If

The novel by Arthus Stringer, entitled The Wire Tappers, is a story of criminal life enacted by a group of people infected with the fever for gain without toil. The book does not present an elevating side of life, and, while it is undeniably exciting, its kind can hardly be called admirable. The novel is illustrated and is published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

The story of Kin Severne, New Zealand sheep shearer and man of genius, who sold his future to another man to get a chance to prove himself, is related in the novel entitled The Spur, written by G. B. Lancaster. The book is a sombre tale whose scenes are placed in New Zealand, Australia and Samoa. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

LIVE THERMOMETERS.

The chirping of crickets on a hot summer's night falls into a rhythmic beat, and this beat is a very accurate thermometer.

In the latitude of Boston, according to Outing, the crickets chirp about fifty times a minute when the temperature is at 50 degrees. They add four chirps a minute for every degree above that.

It is said that in other localities, while the number of chirps to the minute may not be the same as the Boston figure, there is a ratio of increase which is invariable.

Worked Out.

They were talking about futility, and for some reason known only to each other failed to agree, says The Sphere. Finally she asked:

"Well, now, suppose you give me an example of what you would call futility."

"All right" said he. "Multiply 3940 by 721."

She took a pencil in her hand, seized a piece of paper, and, after a few minutes of diligent figuring, announced the result. "2,845,066," said she.

"Divide that by 2," he continued.

"1,422,633," she said.

"Very well," said he. "Now add 7 to that, and then substract 1,422,540, and tell me what you get."

"The result is 0," said she, after further figuring.

"Well, that's what I call futility," said he, with a laugh. "You've covered a sheet of paper with figures to arrive at nothing."

Whereupon she became so angry with him that she refused to argue any further the subject.

The Sunday School.

A DAUGHTER'S NEED: A MOTHER'S DESIRE.

**The International

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1906.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CURRENT COMMENT.

Very few sweet girl graduates are able to write essays that match their gowns.

Maxim Gorky declares that he will return to Russia. Don't go; here's your hat.

If Father Gapon isn't dead the rumor that he is doesn't seem to worry him much.

The reason talk is cheap is because the supply is always greater than the demand.

Some men are born great, and others try to achieve greatness by attacking the President.

It is not believed that the czar would die of grief if the douma would go fishing and fall in.

Rev. Dr. Crapsey doubtless recognizes by this time the danger of preaching what he thinks.

There has been another boom in the leather business. Secretary Taft is wearing a belt.

Mr. Rockefeller is now able to eat a square meal, and he is almost as happy as a tramp.

John D. Rockefeller is said to dread the ocean. Perhaps he would like it better if he owned it.

The Prohibition party is usually first in the field with its candidates and the last out of the woods.

That Nashville grand jury appears to have struck the right scent when it started after the fertilizer trust.

So many persons are starting for the north pole that some of them are likely to meet others coming back.

It might have been worse for Senator Burton. So far the President has refrained from scolding him.

You will probably be surprised to learn that only a million pianos are sold in this country every year.

A St. Petersburg professor says hair is a disease. If that is the case, red hair must be a violent stage of the disease.

Notwithstanding he is soon to be a grandfather, Emperor William's mustache continues to curl up at the ends.

Having greatly reduced his flesh by horseback riding, it would be interesting to have a picture of the horse Secretary Taft rides.

Only about one artist out of ten, when drawing a picture of a man milking a cow, puts the man on the right side of the cow.

Mr. Bryan is going to visit the Russian douma, and he will probably make a speech to it if he can get it to sit still long enough.

The senate has voted for denatured alcohol. This is for the benefit of farmers. What the senate uses itself will be of the same old brand.

Probably a good way would be to go ahead and build the Panama canal and then let congress decide whether it is the kind it wanted.

Of course King Alfonso and Princess Ena can be forgiven if they imagine that the month of June was created for their own particular happiness.

In any event it seems better that a man should go from the United States senate to jail than that he should go from jail to the United States senate.

Scientists say that players of musical instruments live longer than any other people. That simply goes to show how compassionate the public really is.

One would hardly expect that Mr. Rockefeller would care to go to Europe and leave the innocent Standard Oil company to fight its battles alone.

The number of killed at San Francisco is finally placed at 402. While that is far below the first estimates, the number is sufficient to make a woeful tragedy.

A Detroit minister has requested his congregation to let him know when he has talked long enough. Few preachers will become hoarse if they adopt that method.

Princess Ena will be a little short of pin money, getting only £10,000 annually. Still, if she is economical, she may be able to get along without having to do her own washing.

Secretary Taft now weighs only 250 pounds, thus obviating the necessity of having to build an addition to the presidential chair in case he should be nominated and elected.

Because the town of Fairbanks, Alaska, had a fire the other day, about two hundred of our esteemed exchanges have marveled that a town of that name could get hot enough to burn.

It has been definitely decided that members of the Springfield, Mo., mob lynched the wrong men. They will probably be willing to promise to be more careful in the future.

Capt. Hobson's congressional nomination cost him $6,945, or $1,945 more than his first year's salary will amount to. However, if he succeeds in saving the country he will probably feel repaid.

Andrew Carnegie has gone, John D. Rockefeller is going and Miss Helen Gould expects to spend the summer in Europe. People who expect to write begging letters during the summer should address them to Uncle Russell Sage.

RUSSIA IN REVOLT.

Revolution in Russia is impending. The czar has made his last bluff and it has been called. Neither side dares now retreat.

When the douma was granted, few believed that the day of representative government was at hand, but the conservatives were willing to put the government to the test, pending which they were able to hold the revolutionists in leash. That test has come quickly. The people through their representatives made known their demands and have been refused.

Probably had the czar denied general amnesty and granted the expropriation of crown lands, the chasm might have been temporarily bridged. For the government advanced good reasons why it could not turn all the prisoners loose. Many of them have conspired against it and are only awaiting the opportunity to strike another blow. "Partial amnesty now and complete amnesty when peace and order have been restored, when terrorism has been rooted out of the provinces." That in effect was the government's reply to the douma's demand, and it is one with which the people of Russia cannot quarrel.

But as to the plan for relieving agrarian distress, the government would not consent to the expropriation of crown and church lands, and at the same time reminded the douma that it had the power of interpellation merely, and no right to investigate administrative acts. In a word, the douma stands as the mouthpiece of the people without the shadow of authority except that which the czar may grant it. And inasmuch as he has denied that which is imperative to Russia's cure from the ills that are upon it, the douma has served the one purpose of forcing the government to admit its deception.

There can be no recall from the advanced position each side has taken. If the czar yields now, he might as well abdicate. If the douma submits to the decrees of the government, every point gained by the people during the last five years will be lost. From now on, action should be rapid. The people are aroused to the bitterest resentment by this exposure of the shallow pretense which the czar has offered them in the name of representative government. Before the week is over the fires of revolution will be blazing throughout the nation. The conflict is inevitable. The only alternative is the surrender and fall of the Romanoff dynasty.

MANY SALOONS CLOSE THEIR DOORS.

The Aikin law, increasing the Dow tax to $1,000 a year, went into effect at midnight Saturday, and there are several thousand fewer saloons in Ohio today than last week. How many resorts have closed is not known at this time, but it is safe to say that one-fourth of the saloons have quit business, or between three and four thousand taking the state as a whole. This percentage will hold good in Toledo.

It is generally conceded that the number of closed saloons will be greatly increased at the end of another six months. Many salonists will try to hang on in the hope they can survive, but will find it impossible to make any money and will give it up when the time comes to pay the next semi-annual installment of the tax. The probabilities are that by the first of next January the number of saloons will be decreased one-third as compared with last week.

The action of the law is bearing out the argument made by The Blade while the bill was pending in the legislature, that the law would act both as a temperance and a revenue measure. The weeding out of several thousand saloons means the abolition of hundreds of these places in the residential districts of cities and at country cross roads and will have a tendency to center the business in the downtown districts, where it can better be regulated and controlled. At the same time the increase in tax is so great that the revenue to the state and local governments will be nearly, if not quite doubled, and thus the traffic will be compelled to more nearly pay for its mischief.

In order to meet the thousand-dollar tax many saloonkeepers must practice the most rigid economy. Already there is a movement on foot in various sections of the state to abolish the free lunch, to cut out free drinks and to put the traffic on a strictly business basis. This includes a greater regard for law, as the payment of fines will make it less easy for the saloonist to meet the Dow tax.

The Blade does not believe the increased tax will make the saloon business worthy and respectable. No law can do that. But it will decrease the number of drinking places and make the dealer more careful of the way in which he conducts his business. It is another step in advance and will lead to other and more drastic measures for the regulation of the stupendous evil.

PROBING STANDARD OIL.

Officials of the interstate commerce commission profess to be highly satisfied with the net results of their three days' investigation in Cleveland of Standard Oil methods. Independent oil refiners testified as to the manner in which they were persecuted by the Standard to force them out of business and how the trust, through bribery of railway employes, was enabled to secure preferential treatment in the shipment of its products.

J. T. Marchant, chief counsel of the commission, stated at the conclusion of the hearing:

"The court of publicity is the greatest court of the land, and before that court the Standard Oil company stands convicted of the most grievous conduct and abominable practices. If the Standard Oil men guilty of these practises knew they could come into court without publicity and consequent notoriety and pay the penalty of their misdeeds, I am convinced that they would gladly pay the penalty, were it ten times as severe as the law now prescribes."

In view of the overwhelming testimony that has been accumulated by the commission in Cleveland and Chicago, one may well appreciate the truth of Mr. Marchand's statement. But apparently the Standard has engaged in these alleged illegal practises so long that it has come to regard itself too strongly entrenched to be routed by any official investigation.

The result of the commission's efforts to reduce the company to legitimate business methods will be watched by the public with keen interest. From the information procured, it is the purpose of the commission to formulate recommendations which will be submitted to congress for its consideration. Just what sort of legislation is needed to cure the evils that have been uncovered may develop into a problem of some intricacy, for it is important to draw a clear distinction between methods that are clearly immoral and injurious to competitive trade, and those that are essential to legitimate enterprise. It is the purpose to correct the former without placing any barriers in the way of the latter.

FOURTH TRIAL FOR POWERS.

Great interest is centering in the approaching trial of Caleb Powers for complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel. The crime was committed six years ago. Three times Powers has been tried by the commonwealth of Kentucky and three times convicted. In every instance he has made a successful appeal for a retrial on the allegation that he had ben denied his constitutional rights.

Finally Powers appealed to the supreme court in an effort to have his case tried before a federal judge, and while that tribunal denied his request as not being based on the proper grounds, it clearly indicated a method by which if justice cannot be secured in the impending trial, the desire of Powers can be attained.

While the murder of Goebel was most wanton and cowardly, it was no more a disgrace to Kentucky than has been the state's failure to give Powers justice. Juries have been packed to convict him and every legal expedient invoked for the purpose of railroading him to the gallows. Yet with all the machinery of the courts against him, he has stoutly maintained his innocence and defied the forces that were bent on destroying him.

There are reasons for believing that Powers will at last get justice, that the men who conspired to put him out of the way will no longer find the authorities with them. For unless he is tried by an impartial jury and given an equal chance for his life, it is certain that the supreme court will take a hand in the game and remove Powers from the jurisdiction of the state. Such a proceeding would be a serious reflection on the Kentucky courts and will probably be avoided at all hazards.

THE PURE FOOD BILL.

Since April 10 the pure food bill has been the special order in the house and yet whenever Colonel Hepburn, who has the bill in charge, undertakes to get it before the members, it is sidetracked on the specious plea that some other legislation is more urgent of consideration. The dilatory tactics employed leads Raymond of the Chicago Tribune, to express the fear that special interests represented by an active lobby is responsible for the timidity of congressmen in bringing the measure to a vote.

It is rather a striking contrast that the house acted promptly on the railroad rate legislation in response to the demand of the people and is delaying action on the pure food measure, although public senitment is as insistent for it as for the regulation of railway rates. It was the senate that prolonged action on the latter measure, while the house must be held wholly responsible for the unfortunate situation regarding pure food legislation. The senate passed the Heyburn bill on February 21, and on the day following it was reported to the house and referred to the committee which substituted an amended bill. This in turn was reported to the house on March 7, when amendments were offered and since then little or no progress has been made.

The deduction made by Raymond is that members of congress are afraid to put themselves on record lest the manufacturers of adulterated foods and medicines will go after them. There is no doubt that the majority of the house believes in a pure food bill and would vote for the measure now before them, were it not for the fact that an election is pending. But on the other hand will the representatives who are dodging the issue be able to make an explanation satisfactory to the people? Is it not better to face the few indignant wrongdoers than the multitude who have suffered egregiously at their hands?

ALCOHOL TAX REMOVED.

The bill removing the tax from denatured alcohol has been finally passed by the senate, with the amendment that it will not go into effect until January next, instead of within three months from the time of its passage, this being a concession to the manufacturers of wood alcohol. It was claimed that these men will be vitally affected by the bill, and that, inasmuch as they have between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 invested in the business, it is only fair to give them a chance to adjust themselves to the new conditions.

While it is claimed by the advocates of the measure that it will promote a great industry and relieve the people from the oppression of a practical monopoly, there is an honest difference of opinion as to the advantages which will accrue. Several senators voted for the bill in response to public opinion, at the same time insisting that it would greatly reduce the government revenues without resultant benefit. For instance, one senator refuses to believe that denatured alcohol will be employed to any considerable extent as a power generator, and as this was one of the contentions of those who supported the bill, it is evident that somebody is grossly misinformed.

The operations of the law will be followed with keen interest. If it accomplishes all that is claimed for it, there is little doubt that it will stand as one of the most important works of this congress. If it fails in any considerable measure, a future congress is likely to restore the tax for the revenue it produces.

CHICAGO TO THE GULF.

What might a few years ago have been considered a purely chimerical project is taking on form and substance through the report of engineers appointed by an act of congress to inquire into the feasibility of making a great waterway from Chicago to the gulf.

Following this report, Chicago business men held a meeting last week and invited citizens from points along the proposed route. This meeting developed a good deal of enthusiasm, and it is apparent that the project is to have back of it the characteristic Chicago push.

The speakers made it patent that there is much preliminary work to be done before congress can be committed to the project. Congressman Randsdell made the point that the national legislature is disposed to be parsimonious in its treatment of commercial waterways. He explained that while rivers and harbors receive only three per cent. of the total appropriations, we give up forty per cent. for war purposes, and he declared that this was not giving commerce a square deal, a proposition that found favor with his auditors.

The estimate of the engineers distributed the cost of the project as follows: Chicago to St. Louis, 14-foot channel, $20,000,000; 21-foot channel, $31,000,000; St. Louis to Cairo, $20,000,000; Cairo to New Orleans, nominal. That is, with an expenditure of a little over $50,000,000 a deep waterway, accommodating the largest merchant vessels, can be constructed connecting Chicago with the gulf. It would seem that such a great national enterprise should not want for capital once the people are enlightened as to the advantages which it would afford. While we have, for good reasons, favored liberal aprropriations for the navy and army, conditions are changing which promise to greatly lighten our burdens in that direction. It may be that the monster battleship for which congress has recently provided, will be the last of the floating forts which Uncle Sam will be called upon to maintain. Sentiment in Europe is crystallizing in a movement which has for its purpose the disarmament of the world and when the day comes that all disputes shall be settled off the field, this country can well afford to be liberal in the matter of internal improvements.

The Chicago-gulf waterway is one of these projects that mean much to commerce, and if there are no engineering obstacles in the path, Toledo likewise should have direct water communication with New Orleans by means of a trans-Ohio ship canal and the Ohio river. And it is none too early to begin the agitation. The next decade is to be a commercial age of wonderful achievement, and this city must be ready to have her share in it.

MISSOURI'S SHAME.

The grand jury empanelled at Springfield, Mo., to investigate the recent horrible lynching of colored men, has made its report. It completely vindicates the victims of the mob's wrath from the crimes charged against them. The alleged crimes were never committed, and the jury goes still further in declaring that even if they had been committed, the guilty parties could not have been the men who were strung up with short shrift.

In other words, innocent men were sacrificed to the fury of the rioters, and we doubt not there have been many such instances. The men engaged in this murderous business simply acted without reason, and took human life before the law could determine the guilt or innocence of the prisoners. It was the most diabolical and inexcusable crime of the age.

But the grand jury didn't stop with its investigation into the original crime. Whether there was one or not shouldn't have mattered, for the subsequent proceedings were utterly without warrant of law. The jury indicted over a score of those implicated in the lynching, and it is understood that some of the bills reported were for murder in the first degree, thereby indicating that the jury took full cognizance of the enormity of the offense against the peace and dignity of the state.

Prosecutions must swiftly follow, and as public opinion since the discovery that the victims were innocent, has crystallized against the lynchers, it is not thought that the state will be hampered in any way in its efforts to visit merited punishment on those who may be convicted of the outrage. Immediately after the lynching, Governor Folk declared that the entire legal machinery of Missouri would, if necessary, be used to hunt down the murderers and punish them as their acts deserve. But with the existing state of public sentiment, it is believed the county officials will have no difficulty in fulfilling the mission of the law and furnish an object lesson that will have its influence throughout the country.

TOWNE ATTACKS ROOSEVELT.

Where a man like Charles A. Towne, who has been on almost every side of every political question, undertakes to publicly criticize President Roosevelt for his earnest endeavor to secure for the people that measure of justice to which they are entitled, we wonder sometimes if patriotism can be any part of the professional politician's moral equipment. Yesterday, in the house, Towne delivered himself of a speech that was advertised to show why the Republican party should no longer be intrusted with power, but which was in fact an assault on the methods and policies of the President.

In the first place Mr. Towne assumed that President Roosevelt had entered into a binding agreement with certain Democratic senators in favor of a specific rate bill and that he broke the agreement when he accepted the Allison amendment. There is not a scintilla of testimony bearing out Towne's contention. The statement of Attorney General Moody emphasizes the fact that the President absolutely refused to commit himself to any bargain, but was working to secure the best possible rate measure that would be accepted by the senate. The information furnished in the Tillman-Chandler-Roosevelt controversy will convince thinking people there was no assurance that Tillman could control the Democratic vote and that persistence in the direction outlined might mean the defeat of the entire measure. President Roosevelt accepted an amendment that seemed to him to meet the exigencies of the case and the bill thereby became a Republican measure.

The ferocious attacks made by Democrats on the President since the passage of the rate bill indicates the keenness of their disappointment in being deprived of an opportunity to go before the people and claim credit for it. Under the cloak of patriotism, they were assuming to make a sacrifice of party discipline and to stand by the President for the great public interest while their real purpose was to share, as party men, in the credit which they knew would fall to the President by virtue of his tenacious and intelligent campaign for rate legislation.

But why did they set up Towne as their champion in a tilt with the White House? Who is Towne? He was formerly a member of congress from Minnesota, elected by Republican votes. He was a free silver Republican. That is, he believed, or professed to believe in Republican principles, but later disagreed with the party on the money question. Thereafter he became political driftwood. Occasionally he would touch shore, but only for a time. He was a derelict without lamp or compass. Eventually he landed where all derelicts of this class land—in the Democratic camp. But no sooner had he arrayed himself in the finery of the donkey than great light came to him. As a Republican he couldn't agree with his party that a gold standard was the proper thing. And now, as a Democrat, he cannot agree with his party on the same question. It seems impossible for him to make profession and principle dovetail. He says now he is against bimetallism because the country doesn't need it, and in this specious manner he hopes to avoid a charge of inconsistency.

Towne has one accomplishment that commends him as the wielder of the Democratic lash. He is eloquent as stump speakers go. He has a sort of magnetic way about him that compensates for the crudity of his language and the paucity of his ideas. He is a verbal swashbuckler, who feels no limitations and knows naught of timidity when it comes to discussing national topics. But should anyone undertake to compare him with the object of his recent attack it would recall that which Blaine said of Conkling in reference to a statement comparing the New York senator with Henry Winter Davis: "The gentleman," said Blaine, "took the comparison seriously, and it has given his strut additional pomposity. The resemblance is indeed great; it is indeed striking. Hyperion to a satyr, Thersites to Hercules, mud to marble, dunghill to diamond, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty Davis, forgive the almost profanation of that jocose satire."

SENATOR BURTON OF KANSAS.

It will be unfortunate if the United States senate does not take immediate steps to oust Senator Burton, of Kansas, as soon as the supreme court has passed on his motion for a rehearing of his case.

The court has just approved the findings of the district court, which held the senator guilty of violating that section of the statutes which forbids a senator or representative from receiving fees for services rendered before any of the government departments where the government is interested. Burton was proved to have received $500 per month for several months as attorney for the Rialto Grain & Securities company, of St. Louis, in an effort to prevent the issuance of a fraud order against it. He was sentenced to a term in jail and to pay a fine. Burton has sixty days in which to file a motion for a rehearing, and if the court denies this motion, he is a criminal in the eyes of the law.

Common decency and a respect for the integrity of the senate should have impelled Senator Burton to resign his seat. He not only neglected to do this, but put in an appearance that he might draw his salary from the government. He has followed a criminal act with a moral wrong and thereby lost all claim to public sympathy.

Under the circumstances the senate cannot afford to ignore the matter. It is a duty it owes itself to impeach the senator and on the facts brought out in his trial expel him as being no longer qualified to retain his seat. Even if the senator can submit testimony in extenuation of his crime, he cannot excuse himself for his later behavior and for the good name of the senate, an example should be made of him. As the senate is the sole judge of its membership, Burton's conviction does not of itself deprive him of his seat, although the sentence of the court does preclude him from forever after holding office under the government. But he is a senator until the senate decrees otherwise, and that decree should promptly follow the supreme court's denial of a rehearing, if that shall be the opinion of the court.

THE FAMOUS HAY CASE

By a tie vote Justice Harlan not voting, the United States supreme court has affirmed the decision of Judge Wing, of the United States circuit court, in the famous hay case. In 1900, the Lake Shore advanced rates on hay and straw between New York and Chicago from sixth to fifth class. The American Hay association protested on the ground that the rate was unjust and unreasonable and on the further ground that it operated as a discrimination in favor of Canada. A hearing was held by the interstate commerce commission and that body ordered the Lake Shore to restore the rates. The road refused and suit was brought in the circuit court to enforce the order. Judge Wing held that if the commission had the power to lower a rate, it could likewise raise a rate, in other words, make rates, and as this was a legislative function which had not been delegated by congress to the commission, that body was transcending its powers.

It is claimed that the decision of Judge Wing influenced the shippers to begin their crusade for legislation which should broaden the powers of the commission and it is this crusade that has culminated in the Hepburn bill. It is noteworthy that the court was evenly divided on the proposition which corresponds with the division of opinion among lawyers on the points involved in the controversy, but it is understood that the court did not touch on the point raised by Senator Foraker during the debate on the Hepburn bill, namely that congress cannot delegate the authority to fix rates.

This opinion, taken in connection with others given by the court on the rate question, seems to make it clear that the commission under the operations of the Hepburn bill can make rates that are just and reasonable, and that whether they are just and reasonable can only be determined by the courts. Apparently then there was no necessity for incorporating in the bill a specific court review amendment and this the President has maintained from the outset, but the strength of the bill lies in the fact that it provides for a speedy hearing by the court of all points raised under the bill.

THE READING'S PURITY.

Bombastes Baer's statement that all railroads are rotten except the Reading reminds us that the same authority ascribed a divine origin to the ownership of coal mines. But the declaration won't be accepted by the interstate commerce commission as an absolute and authritative guarantee of purity. The Reading is on the list of coal roads to be investigated and the proceedings may progress to a point where President Baer himself will be called upon to testify.

The Mule, Sadly: "What! Again?"

Scenes in Bermuda, Whose Doors Are Open to Americans

Villa of President Eliot of Harvard, Near Hamilton, Bermuda.

The Governor's Residence, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Hamilton, Bermuda, May 26.—There is unwonted excitement in restful Bermuda, caused by an agitation in favor of a law permitting aliens and naturalized persons to own real estate. Many Americans are now deterred from building winter homes in these beautiful semi-tropic islands because they can hold land only by lease.

A committee appointed by the governor to consider and report upon the matter held its first public meeting today. The advantages of a rational law are so plain that intelligent sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of it.

Mr. W. T. James, mayor of Hamilton, with whom I talked today, expressed the prevailing feeling when he said:

"My opinion is that every facility should be offered to induce aliens to purchase land and build residences in Bermuda. They should not be permitted to vote or to hold office, and, as the country is very small, the acreage held by aliens should be restricted.

"In all other respects they should have equal rights and privileges with the citizens of the country."

These restrictions would prevent speculative corporations from gobbling up the country and make it impossible for Tammany Hall to bring Bermuda under tribute. It seems certain that with a liberal alien law along these lines will come an influx of American residents and American capital, and beautiful Bermuda will enjoy a boom.

Current Events.

A freight broker, of Kansas City, and a clerk in his office are found guilty of rebating.

One is killed and nearly seventy veterans of Grand Army hurt in trolley accident in Indiana.

Private E. H. Buck, of Rock Island, is elected department commander of the Illinois G. A. R.

Professor Shailer Matthews, of Chicago university, says country needs "a new fashioned honesty."

Illinois G. A. R. asks for legislation to admit wives of veterans to the soldiers' home at Quincy.

London woman suffragist leader in tirade calls upon followers to smash the windows of cabinet ministers' houses.

Chairman Shonts tells house committee that a lock canal, if decided upon for Panama, would be finished in July, 1914.

Fearing "Jim Crow" cars for the north will result from one of rate bill amendments, many prominent negroes go to Washington to protest.

Archbishop Messmer startles Wisconsin Anti-Saloon league by statement that intoxicants, used moderately, are no worse than ice cream.

Rear Admiral Evans changes his Sunday headquarters, determined to give his men a chance to play baseball, to which town authorities had objected.

La Provence, the new French liner, shattered all records from Havre to New York, making the run in six days, three hours and twenty-two minutes.

Presbyterians in general assembly call for united action by all churches against saloon. They also address memorial to the senate to unseat Reed Smoot.

Appellate division of New York supreme court orders George W. Perkins discharged from custody for alleged larceny in New York Life's political gifts.

Interstate commission in Pennsylvania railroad inquiry finds one mine was sold because it could get no cars and another got but one car in twenty-three days.

Union of the Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian churches is completed by the formal declaration in the general assemblies of the two bodies at Des Moines, Ia., and Decatur, Ill.

High school fraternities are attacked as breeders of immorality and snobbishness by Mrs. A. J. Jackman, of Chicago, in an address before the Illinois Mothers' congress at Springfield.

Verdict of suicide is returned in the case of Charles L. Spier, of New York, confidential agent of H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil company, who was reported to have been killed by a burglar.

Men and women of Pittsburg, prominent in society, are in terror of prosecution as a result of the crusade against those who rent property to be used for immoral purposes, two leaders of fashion already being accused.

Sensational charges of attempted bribery and trifling with grand jury to drive competitor from business are made against the Standard Oil company at the interstate commerce commission investigation at Cleveland.

John F. Wallace, former chief engineer of the canal commission, issues at Washington a reply to Secretary Taft, saying that he, with Mr. Cromwell, connived in a deliberate plot to misrepresent the director of the engineering work.

Administration is moving against the beef packers with increased vigor, and it is planned to force action on the Beveridge inspection and sanitation bill in the senate. The threat that the President would make public a report on stockyard conditions causes the opposition to fade away.

Queer Old Pistol

WEAPON THAT MAY HAVE BELONGED TO LIEUTENANT OF CAPTAIN KIDD.

The remarkable weapon shown in the accompanying picture is said to be more than a hundred years old, and has an interesting history.

The pistol, which is of ancient pattern, was taken from a Confederate officer on the battlefield of Shiloh, by William Arment, a gunner in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. After having the pistol in his possession for more than thirty years, Mr. Arment had occasion to exhibit it to a friend, and while so doing, one side of the stock fell out in his hand, revealing quite a hollow space inside. On inspecting the pistol closely, a little spring was found which, upon pressure, revealed a slip of folded paper. On this was written an address in an unknown language. Mr. Arment's curiosity was aroused and he sent the writing to a professor of languages, who translated it to read: "Antonilleti de Spatto, First Lieutenant Captain K." This inscription has led many to believe the revolver was at one time the property of a famous pirate follower of Captain Kidd. How the weapon later became the property of the Confederate officer, will probably always remain a mystery.

In the construction of this ancient fire-arm, a crude arrangement is shown, the stock being in every way different from pistols of today's make, and the hammer, instead of being on top, is underneath. The barrel is nearly fourteen inches in length and more than an inch in thickness. Its caliber is about a 45, and it loads with powder and ball, in the same manner as the old style muskets, with a ramrod.

Mr. Arment considers this relic a valuable one and is very proud of it.

FORGOT PUPS HE CHECKED

In the check room in the central station of the free library umbrellas, canes, bundles and satchels are frequently left behind by forgetful persons, but the most troublesome articles that ever were left there were not articles at all, but three white, shaggy puppies which were deposited on Monday afternoon and have not yet been called for, says the Philadelphia Record.

The young man who attends to the checking is so accustomed to having peculiar things shoved at him that he did not particularly notice the man who asked him to mind the dogs while he went in after a book. When closing time came, however, he became annoyed that the owner had not claimed his property, so he informed the librarian.

The library force was considerably troubled at first as to the disposal of the dogs, but decided to keep them in the check room and feed them until the owner called. If the owner does not remove the puppies it is probable that some one in the library will adopt them, for they are pretty dogs and are making themselves at home.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS OF FOREIGN LIFE

Sheep from Iceland are on exhibition in England. They stand fourteen inches.

A juryman went to sleep the other day during the closing speech of counsel in a case in an English court. The judge had him awakened and sternly reproved him. "My lord," said the juror, "I was under the impression that I was sworn to give a verdict according to the evidence, not according to the speeches."

The Neuchatel watch factories are busy over a large order from Japan which is going to present to its soldiers and sailors watches of a special pattern as souvenirs of the war.

Only 684 aliens were naturalized in Great Britain last year.

Only 5,000,000 "hot-cross buns" were consumed in London on Good Friday, indicating the dying out of the custom. The cross-bun is the modern equivalent of the cakes eaten in honor of the Saxon goddess Eostre, from whose name the word Easter comes. Her worshipers became Christians, but unwilling to give up the buns, compromised by making them with a cross.

Gold Medal Awarded

To The Blade's New Ball Bearing Rotary Washing Machine at Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the Superior Jury of Awards.

This certainly is sufficient guarantee of its superior merits to induce the most skeptical to take advantage of our liberal offer to ship the machine to our subscribers for about half price, together with the Weekly Blade for one year..... **$5.50**

With this machine your week's washing can be done in an hour and your much dreaded washday will soon be a thing of the past.

This washing machine will wash anything from a lace handkerchief to a bed quilt without injury as the counter currents of the water in the tub are what do the washing.

The machine is arranged with tight fitting cover, thus preventing escaping steam and eliminating the contamination of the house.

The machine works so easy with ball bearing journals that the work can be done by very little effort and no hard work.

Throw away the washboard for you wear the clothes more and cut the fibre of the cloth by rubbing the clothes on the hard ridges of the washboard than by ten times the actual wear of the clothes.

A Word To the Housewife

Will you stand over the open washtub and inhale the volatile matter and steam that arise from undergarments, etc., injure your health, contaminate your household and make it unfit to live in when you can get a Blade Washing Machine that is perfection in every particular at such a low price?

The mechanical movements consist of our patent oscillating malleable sprocket gear operated in ball bearings with steel ball retainers, most reliable and durable device that has yet been offered to the public.

The tub is made from (as the American Encyclopedia terms it) the Everlasting Red Cypress; it will outlast any two cedar tubs and is the most durable article of the kind ever offered our patrons. The body of the machine measures 25 inches in diameter, 14 inches deep, weight 72 pounds.

Remit by P. O. or express money order or registered letter. We will not be responsible for remittances made in any other way. Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

What Our Subscribers Say About The Blade Washing Machine

Dear Sirs: My Blade Washing Machine is more than satisfactory. I am very much pleased with it. It is so much better than I expected that I can honestly recommend it to my friends. I have entirely done away with the washboard.

Yours truly,
MRS. PHILO BURCH,
Route 19, Lyndonville, N. Y.

Pikeville, Tenn., Oct. 2, 1905.

Toledo Blade Co.:

Gentlemen—Your washer came just as I started to my summer resort. We would begin washing after breakfast wash for ten in family and get through by 9 o'clock. I consider it first class and exactly as represented.

Yours for clean clothes,
C. B. HART.

Huntertown, Allen Co., Ind., Oct. 3, 1905.

Toledo Blade Co., Toledo, O.:

Gentlemen—I can speak in the highest terms of the Blade Washing Machine. It does the work well. I can cheerfully recommend it to every family that wants to buy a washing machine. Respectfully yours.

DR. L. HOUGHTON.

Danbury, Conn., Sept. 25, 1905.

Gentlemen—I will say that the Blade washer is just grand. It washes splendid I would not think of getting along without it. My neighbors have many kinds of washers, but none that can compare with mine.

Yours truly,
ROBERT D. KNAPP,
Danbury, Conn.

THE BLADE'S REVISED WATCH LIST

FOR 1905-06

WALTHAM AND ELGIN MOVEMENTS

This season The Blade offers its readers a selection of first-class watches at prices lower than ever made before, and much lower than can be purchasd elsewhere. The cases are the best quality of gold filled cases made, and are fuly guaranteed. The reliability and accuracy of the Waltham and Elgin movements are so well known that they need no special description from us.

If you want a thoroughly reliable watch, this is your opportunity to get one at a very low price.

The 25-year cases are plain or engine turned, an extra charge being made for hand engraved cases.

The 20-year cases are plain, engine turned, or engraved. No extra charge being made for engraved cases.

All watches are sent by registered mail, all charges prepaid by us.

The men's watches in the following list are all 18 size. The ladies' watches 6 size. We can furnish any size and any grade of Waltham and Elgin movements, and will be pleased to quote you prices.

This offer is intended only for Blade subscribers. We desire to give our subscribers the advantage of the best quality of everything at the very lowest price.

MOVEMENTS.

Fifteen jewels (settings); quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Seven jewels; quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval steel regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case .....$13.75 Extra for engraved case..$1.00	No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case .....$11.00 Extra for engraved case, 80c
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case .....$15.00 Extra for engraved case..$1.00	No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case .....$12.60 Extra for engraved case...80c
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $11.20	No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case $8.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $12.25	No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case $10.00

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case $5.30	No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case $6.75

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case .....$12.00 Extra for engraved case.. 80c	No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case .....$13.25 Extra for engraved case...80c
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $10.50	No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $11.75

SPECIAL.

Men's Nickel Silver, open-face cases, with 7 and 15-jeweled gilt Waltham and Elgin movements.

No. 85—7-jeweled gilt $4.75	No. 86—15-jeweled gilt $5.75

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Elegant Gold Filled Chains

We are prepared to furnish our readers any kind of a watch chain either for ladies or gentlemen. Send for our illustrated price list.

Address all orders—

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

4032—A Closed Corset Cover.

For a girl, there is nothing more practical in the line of corset covers than the one which slips on over the head and pulls up with ribbon or tape. A very pretty model is sketched here, which is ideal in its simplicity and suitability to undeveloped figures. The round neck is finished with a ribbon-run beading and edging of lace, while the arm-holes are adorned in the same manner. The corset cover is quite broad enough to slip easily over the head, the fullness thus made necessary being drawn in at the waist line by a tape run in a casing and by a ribbon run in beading about the neck edge. This fulness is not so great as to be bunchy and yet helps to fill out the blouse and add grace to the undeveloped figure. The garment being closed, saves a good deal of work in the making and avoids the buttoning down the front, which gives an ugly appearance through the lingerie waist. For the medium size one yard

of 36-inch material is needed.
4032—Sizes, 12, 14 and 16 years.

4037—A One-piece Dress with a Guimpe

In this day of simplicity in frocks for the little folks, the one-piece dress is a great favorite. A dress of this kind is shown, belted in below the waist and completed by a guimpe. It may be opened in back or slipped on

over the head. The only seams are those under the arms, the shoulder being cut on a fold so that the front and back are in one piece. This means little labor and a very practical little frock. The guimpe may be made of any thin washing fabric and match the slip or not. The edges of the latter may be finished with a narrow embroidery or washable braid. For the medium size the dress requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.

4037—Sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

6704—A Tailored Shirt Waist.

It is so unusual to see the long

sleeve this season that the particular woman will appropriate it for no other reason that to be different and because she realizes that it is the only suitable style for morning and street wear. Certain it is that the long sleeve has a trimness which renders it more satisfactory for general use. A very modish waist is shown and one decidedly unique. The yoke of fanciful design is unusually becoming and lends the waist an air of distinction. The front closes in duchess fashion. Buttons or stitching may trim it. For material, linen, pongee or taffeta would be smart; three yards of 36-inch goods are needed for the medium size.

6704—Sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

6700-6701—One of the New Linen Gowns

Linen carries with it an air of refinement and quality which places it at once above the mediocrity of other washing fabrics. Until within a few years it was considered very choice and held at prices which debarred the small purse. But this year we find excellent qualities of this same material at prices within reach of all. A very smart shirtwaist gown of linen is shown which has won many admirers. The panel effect in waist and skirt is very chic and becoming while the sleeves in three-quarter length and

buttoning over on the upper side are very smart. The tucks give excellent lines to the back and extra fullness to the front. A tuck at each side of the front panel ends below the hip. The skirt is circular with the straight front panel and proves unusually graceful. Linen, rajah, pongee, silk or madras may serve as material. For the medium size 8¼ yards of 36-inch goods are needed.

Two patterns: 6700—Sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure; 6701—Sizes, 20 to 30 inches waist.

The price of these patterns is 20c, but either will be sent upon receipt of 10c.

6713—One of the New Cape Effects.

Capes and cape effects are decidedly a la mode and many a woman and girl will be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity. These little wraps are very trig and natty and require so little material and so little skilled labor in the making that they are proving very economical. The wrap shown is in reality a bolero with short, loose sleeves and a graceful double cape effect over the shoulder. It is made in old pink taffetas as shown, with a

heavy insertion in the same color. The garment is one easily made and very pleasing. Linen, silk or broadcloth might serve as material. For the medium size 3 yards of 36-inch goods are needed.

6713—Sizes, small, medium and large.

4017—A Tiny Box-Pleated Gown.

The dainty childish gowns which are so pretty and becoming are often most charming when least adorned. These are quite possible for any woman to fashion at home, whether she be clever with her needle or not. The more originality there is shown in the development the more choice they are. Here is a small gown which relies chiefly upon its box pleats for construction

and adornment. These are stitched from yoke to waist line and allowed to form the fulness of the skirt. The fanciful yoke may be of lace or the material. The neck may be high or in round outline and the long sleeves may be replaced by a short puff if desired. A belt or ribbon sash may girdle the waist. Any soft fabric may serve as material. Two and one-half yards of 36-inch material are needed in the medium size.

4017—Sizes, 4 to 8 years.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

LACES — Fine imported German, French and English Laces. Send for circular showing design and giving pattern desired.

SYNOPSIS OF THE RAILROAD RATE BILL

An act to amend an act entitled "An Act to Regulate Commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the interstate commerce commission.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that section one of an act entitled "An Act to Regulate Commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, be amended so as to read as follows:

"That the provisions of this act shall apply to any corporation or any person or persons engaged in the transportation of oil or other commodity, except water and except natural or artificial gas by means of pipe lines or partly by pipe lines and partly by railroad or partly by pipe lines and partly by water, who shall be considered and held to be common carriers within the meaning and purpose of this act, and to any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad (or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment) from one state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, to any other state or territory of the United States.

State Commerce Is Exempt.

"Provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the transportation of passengers or property, or to the receiving, delivering, storage or handling of property wholly within one state and not shipped to or from a foreign country from or to any state or territory as aforesaid.

"The term 'common carrier' as used in this act shall include express companies and sleeping car companies. The term 'railroad' as used in this act shall include all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad.

Giving of Passes Forbidden.

"No carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall hereafter, directly or indirectly, issue or give any interstate free ticket, free pass or free transportation for passengers, except to its officers, agents, employes, surgeons, physicians, actual and bona fide attorneys and members of their immediate families, to ministers of religion, local and traveling secretaries of Young Men's Christian Associations, inmates of hospitals and charitable and eleemosynary institutions; to indigent, destitute and homeless persons, and to such persons when transported by charitable societies or hospitals, and the necessary agents employed in such transportation; to inmates of the national homes or state homes for disabled volunteer soldiers and of soldiers' and sailors' homes, including those about to enter and those returning home after discharge, under arrangements with boards of managers and female nurses that served during the civil war; to ex-Union soldiers and sailors and ex-Confederate soldiers, and to owners and care takers of live stock when traveling with such stock or when going to point of shipment or returning from point of delivery.

Cannot Carry Own Products.

"From and after May 1, 1908, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to transport from any state, territory or district of the United States to any other state, territory or district of the United States, or to any foreign country, any article or commodity, other than timber and the manufactured products thereof, manufactured, mined or produced by it or under its authority, or which it may own in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its own use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier."

All Tariffs to Be Public.

That section 6 of said act, as amended March 2, 1889, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 6. That every common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, shall file with the commission created by this act and print and keep open to public inspection schedules showing all the rates, fares and charges for transportation between different points on its own route and between points on its own route and points on the route of any other carrier by railroad, by pipe line or by water when a through route and joint rate have been established.

Notice of Changes Required.

"No change shall be made in the rates, fares and charges or joint rates, fares and charges which have been filed and published by any common carrier in compliance with the requirements of this section, except after thirty days' notice to the commission and to the public published as aforesaid, which shall plainly state the changes proposed to be made in the schedule then in force and the time when the changed rates, fares or charges will go into effect, and the proposed changes shall be shown by printing new schedules, or shall be plainly indicated upon the schedules in force at the time and kept open to public inspection.

Rebates and Favors Illegal.

"No carrier shall, unless otherwise provided by this act, engage or participate in the transportation of passengers or property, as defined in the first section of this act, unless the rates, fares and charges upon which the same are transported by said carrier have been filed and published in accordance with the provisions of this section, nor shall any carrier charge or demand or collect or receive a greater or less or different compensation for such transportation of passengers or property, or for any service in connection therewith, between the points named in such tariff than the rates, fares and charges which are specified in the tariff filed and in effect at the time; nor shall any carrier refund or remit in any manner or by any device any portion of the rates, fares and charges so specified, nor extend to any shipper or person any privileges or facilities in the transportation of passengers or property, except such as are specified in such tariffs.

"That in time of war or threatened war preference and precedence shall, upon the representation by the President of the United States of the need therefore, be given over all other traffic to the transportation of troops and material of war, and carriers shall adopt every means within their control to facilitate and expedite the military traffic."

Terms of Penalty Provision.

That section one of the act entitled "An act to Further Regulate Commerce with Foreign Nations and Among the States," approved Feb. 19, 1903, be amended so as to read as follows:

"That anything done or omitted to be done by a corporation common carrier subject to the act to regulate commerce and the acts amendatory thereof, which, if done or omitted to be done by any director or officer thereof, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent or person acting for or employed by such corporation, would constitute a misdemeanor under said acts or under this act, shall be held to be a misdemeanor committed by such corporation, and upon conviction thereof it shall be subject to like penalties as are prescribed in said acts or by this act with reference to such persons, except as such penalties are herein changed.

"The willful failure upon the part of any carrier subject to said acts to file and publish the tariffs or rates and charges as required by said acts, or strictly to observe such tariffs until changed according to law, shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the corporation offending shall be subject to a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $2,000 for each offense.

Fine and Prison for Violators.

"Provided that any person or officer or director of any corporation subject to the provisions of this act or the act to regulate commerce and the acts amendatory thereof, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent or person acting for or employed by any such corporation, who shall be convicted as aforesaid, shall, in addition to the fine herein provided for, be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

"Every violation of this section shall be prosecuted in any court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes within the district in which such violation was committed or through which the transportation may have been conducted, and whenever the offense is begun in one jurisdiction and completed in another it may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined and punished in either jurisdiction in the same manner as if the offense had been actually and wholly committed therein."

Punishment by Forfeiture.

"Any person, corporation or company who shall deliver property for interstate transportation to any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, or for whom as consignor and such carrier shall transport property from one state, territory or district of the United States to any other state, territory or district of the United States, or foreign country, who shall knowingly and willfully, by employe, agent, officer or otherwise, directly or indirectly, by or through any means or device whtasoever, receive or accept from such common carrier any sum of money or any other valuable consideration as a rebate or offset against the regular charges for transportation of such property as fixed by the schedules of rates provided for in this act, shall, in addition to any penalty provided by this act, forfeit to the United States a sum of money three times the amount of money so received or accepted and three times the value of any other consideration so received or accepted, to be ascertained by the trial court."

Full Reports by Commission.

That section 14 of said act, as amended March 2, 1889, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 14. That whenever an investigation shall be made by said commission it shall be its duty to make a report in writing in respect thereto, which shall state the conclusions of the commission, together with its decision, order or requirement in the premises; and in case damages are awarded, such report shall include the findings of fact on which the award is made."

Power to Fix Rates Granted.

That section 15 of said act be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 15. That the commission is authorized and empowered and it shall be its duty whenever, after full hearing upon a complaint made as provided in section 13 of this act, or upon complaint of any common carrier, it shall be of the opinion that any of the rates or charges whatsoever demanded, charged or collected by any common carrier or carriers, subject to the provisions of this act, for the transportation of persons or property as defined in the first section of this act, or that any regulations or practices whatsoever of such carrier or carriers affecting such rates, are unjust or unreasonable, or unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential or prejudicial, or otherwise in violation of any of the provisions of this act, to determine and prescribe what will be the just and reasonable rate or rates, charge or charges, to be thereafter observed in such case as the maximum to be charged and what regulation or practice in respect to such transportation is just, fair and reasonable to be thereafter followed.

May Apportion Joint Rates.

"Whenever the carrier or carriers, in obedience to such order of the commission, or otherwise, in respect to joint rates, fares, or charges, shall fail to agree among themselves upon the apportionment or division thereof, the commission may after hearing make a supplemental order prescribing the just and reasonable proportion of such joint rate to be received by each carrier party thereto, which order shall take effect as a part of the original order."

Gives Rule of Enforcement.

That section 16 of said act, as amended March 2, 1889, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 16. That if, after hearing on a complaint made as provided in section 13 of this act the commission shall determine that any party complainant is entitled to an award of damages under the provisions of this act, for a violation thereof, the commission shall make an order directing the carrier to pay to the complainant the sum to which he is entitled on or before a day named.

Collective Action in Suits.

"In such suits all parties in whose favor the commission may have made an award for damages by a single order may be joined as plaintiffs, and all of the carriers parties to such order awarding such damages my be joined as defendants, and such suit may be maintained by such joint plaintiffs and against such joint defendants in any district where any one of such joint plaintiffs could maintain such suit against any one of such joint defendants, and service of process against any one of such defendants as may not be found in the district where the suit is brought may be made in any district where such defendant carrier has its principal operating office. In case of such joint suit the recovery, if any, may be by judgment in favor of any one of such plaintiffs, against the defendant found to be liable to such plaintiff.

Disobedience Is Made Costly.

"Any carrier, any officer, representative or agent of a carrier, or any receiver, trustee, lessee or agent of either of them, who knowingly fails or neglects to obey any order made under the provisions of section 15 of this act, shall forfeit to the United States the sum of $5,000 for each offense. Every distinct violation shall be a separate offense, and in case of a continuing violation each day shall be deemed a separate offense.

Recourse to Writ of Court.

"If any carrier fails or neglects to obey any order of the commission, other than for the payment of money, while the same is in effect, any party injured thereby, or the commission in its own name, may apply to the circuit court in the district where such carrier has its principal operating office, or in which the violation or disobedience of such order shall happen, for an enforcement of such order.

Appeal to Highest Tribunal.

"From an action upon such petition an appeal shall lie by either party to the supreme court of the United States and in such court the case shall have priority in hearing and determination over all other causes except criminal cases, but such appeal shall not vacate or suspend the order appealed from.

Use of Injunction Restricted.

"It shall be the duty of the attorney general in every such case to file the certificate provided for in said expediting act of Feb. 11, 1903, as necessary to the application of the provisions thereof and upon appeal as therein authorized to the supreme court of the United States, the case shall have in such court priority in hearing and determination over all other causes except criminal causes.

"Provided, that no injunction, interlocutory order or decree suspending or restraining the enforcement of an order of the commission shall be granted except on hearing after not less than five days' notice to the commission. An appeal may be taken from an interlocutory order or decree granting or continuing an injunction in any suit, but shall lie only to the supreme court of the United States."

Discretion as to Rehearing.

That a new section be added to said act immediately after section 16, to be numbered 16A, as follows:

"Section 16A. That after a decision, order or requirement has been made by the commission in any proceeding any party thereto may at any time make application for rehearing of the same or any matter determined therein, and it shall be lawful for the commission in its discretion to grant such a rehearing if sufficient reason therefor be made to appear.

May Pass Employes' Officers.

"Nothing in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuance of free transportation or reduced rates to the officers of the organizations of railway employes for the purpose of prosecuting the business of such organizations with common carriers; provided, that such reduced rates or free transportation shall not be issued with a view of discriminating in favor of or against any particular class of officers of said organization."

Annual Reports of Carriers.

That section 20 of said act be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 20. That the commission is hereby authorized to require annual reports from all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act.

Filing of Sworn Statements.

"Said detailed reports shall contain all the required statistics for the period of twelve months ending on the 30th day of June in each year, and shall be made out under oath and filed with the commission at its office in Washington on or before the 30th day of September then next following.

Strict Rule Over Accounts.

"The commission may, in its discretion, prescribe the forms of any and all accounts, records and memoranda to be kept by carriers, subject to the provisions of this act, including the accounts, records and memoranda of the movement of traffic, as well as the receipts and expenditures of moneys. The commission shall at all times have access to all accounts, records and memoranda kept by carriers subject to this act, and it shall be unlawful for such carriers to keep any other accounts, records or memoranda than those prescribed or approved by the commission, and it may employ special agents or examiners, who shall have authority under the order of the commission to inspect and examine any and all accounts, records and memoranda kept by such carriers. This provision shall apply to receivers of carriers and operating trustees.

Misdemeanor in False Record.

"Any person who shall willfully make any false entry in the accounts or any book of accounts, or in any record or memoranda kept by a carrier, or who shall willfully destroy, mutilate, alter or by any other means or device falsify the record of any such account, record or memorandum, or who shall willfully neglect or fail to make full, true and correct entries in such accounts, records, or memoranda of all facts and transactions appertaining to the carrier's business, or shall keep any other accounts, record or memoranda than those prescribed or approved by the commission shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject upon conviction in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction to a fine of not less than $1,000 or more than $5,000, or imprisonment for a term not less than one year nor more than three years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Bill of Lading Liability.

"That any common carrier, railroad or transportation company, receiving property for transportation from a point in one state to a point in another state shall issue a receipt or bill of lading therefor and shall be liable to the holder thereof for any loss, damage, or injury to such property caused by it or by any common carrier, railroad or transportation company to which such property may be delivered or over whose line or lines such property may pass, and no contract, receipt, rule or regulation shall exempt such common carrier, railroad or transportation company from the liability herein imposed. Provided, that nothing in this section shall deprive any holder of such receipt or bill of lading of any remedy or right of action which he has under existing law.

"That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

POWDER NOT INSPECTED

Ordnance Officers Constantly Fear Explosions.

Washington, May 24.—Not a single pound of the great quantity of smokeless powder manufactured by private concerns for the use of the army, is inspected in any manner during the process of making.

Consequently, as it is not possible to be sure of the keeping qualities of this powerful explosive, the ordnance officers of the army, it is stated at the war department, are kept in a state of constant anxiety as to the safety of the soldiers handling the powder, as well as for the civilians resident in the neighborhood of the magazines.

This condition results from the lack of a sufficient number of officers in the ordnance corps, and although this fact has repeatedly been reported to congress, no remedy has been applied.

COMPLAIN OF THE JAPS

English Merchants Can't Get Into Manchuria Markets.

Washington, May 26.—Eastern mails bring news of friction between the English merchants and the Japanese officials, resulting from the difficulty experienced by the former in obtaining access to the markets of Manchuria.

It is charged that the Japanese seized the opportunity afforded by their military occupancy of the country, to concentrate all of the trade in the hands of their own merchants, and that not only is the country glutted with goods brought in by the Japanese to a point that makes it practically impossible to find openings for European goods, but through their control of the transportation routes in Manchuria and Korea the Japanese officials are able to discriminate against traders of other nationalities.

In one place the Chinese themselves complain that the Japanese have built a bridge across one of the principal streams so low that it can no longer be used by the Chinese boats, with the result that the traffic is diverted entirely to the Japanese owned railroad.

ALCOHOL BILL PASSED

Now Goes to President for His Signature.

Washington, May 28. — The alcohol bill, with the senate amendments, was agreed to in the house today on motion of Mr. Payne (New York), the author of the bill, and now goes to the President for his signature.

NEW YORK STATE WINS

Franchise Tax Case Decided Against New York Central.

Washington, May 28.—The case of the New York Central Railroad company vs. N. L. Miller, comptroller of the state of New York, involving the New York state law imposing a franchise tax on railroad property in that state, was decided by the supreme court today favorably to the state, the opinion being delivered by Justice Holmes.

ALCOHOL BILL PASSED

Will Go Into Effect on January 1, 1907.

Washington, May 25.—The senate passed the so-called free alcohol bill as it was reported from the committee on finance.

The bill has already passed the house, and the amendments which the senate had adopted do not materially affect its scope. It does not go into effect until January 1, 1907.

There was some debate on the measure and the necessity for the amendments was explained. The bill was passed without division.

REVOLUTION IS IN SIGHT

American Interests at Guatemala Said to Be Threatened.

Washington, May 28.—Guatemala is threatened with a revolution which may endanger American interests in the republic, according to dispatches received at the state department today from Minister Combs and Schwartz & Co., an American concern owning railway and dock property in Guatemala.

The scene of the trouble is in the northern part of the republic, near the Mexican frontier, but the cause is internal.

TO OPEN TRACT OF LAND

Date Set for Entry of 1,000,000 Acres in Crow Reservation.

Washington, May 25.—In accordance with a proclamation of the President opening to settlement and entry one million acres of the Crow Indian reservation in Montana, the commissioner of the general land office has announced that a registration of applicants will be held at Miles City and Millings, Mont., and at Sheridan, Wyo., commencing June 14 and ending June 28, 1906. The drawings will be held at Billings commencing July 2.

DECISION IS REITERATED

On Validity of Tariff Collections in Philippines.

Washington, May 28.—The supreme court of the United States today reiterated its decision of last term in the Philippine cases of Warner, Barnes & Co. and Frederic W. Lincoln, involving the validity of tariff collections in the Philippine islands under the executive order of 1898. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller. The cases involve about $4,000,000.

Negro Minister as Chaplain.

Washington, May 25.—Another negro minister of the gospel has been appointed a chaplain in the army with the rank of captain. He is the Rev. Washington E. Gladden, of Colorado. He will be assigned to duty with the Twenty-fourth infantry, a negro regiment stationed in the Philippines.

BURTON WON'T RESIGN

Contends That Sixty-Day Stay Prevents Action by Senate.

Washington, May 24.—At the request of Senator Burton, whose case recently had been decided by the supreme court adversely, a conference was held between himself and the chairman of the senate committee on privileges and elections, Senator Burrows.

The object of the Kansas senator was to gain some knowledge of the proposed procedure by Senator Burrows' committee regarding the resolution introduced by Senator Hale.

Senator Burton does not contemplate resigning. The fact that a stay has been granted by the supreme court granting him sixty days in which to file an application for a rehearing leaves his status, he contends, just as it was previous to the decision of the court, and that no action is necessary by the senate that would not have been necessary before the recent opinion was rendered. Senator Burrows said the committee would take all these questions into consideration when it met to take up the resolution.

THREATENED ROOSEVELT

Hawaiian Placed in Asylum at Washington.

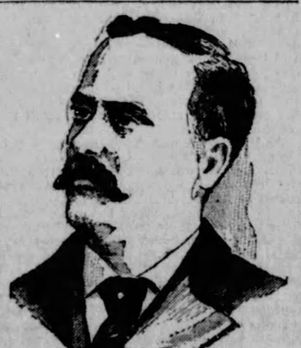
Washington, May 26.—Following allegations that he had threatened violence to the President, Robert P. Lewis, an Hawaiian, was arrested here on suspition that his mind was affected and last night he was sent to St. Elizabeth's asylum for the insane. He is said to have come here from San Francisco to procure a patent and is said to have received remittances from San Joaquin, Cal.

According to an agent of the Prisoners' Aid society, who procured Lewis' release from the workhouse here after several days' detention, Lewis' models were destroyed by the 'Frisco disaster.

GREEN AGAIN ON TRIAL

Charged With Conspiracy and Bribery by Government.

Washington, May 28.—The trial of State Senator George E. Green, of New York, and W. D. Doremus on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government and bribery in connection with the purchase of certain stamp canceling devices for the postal service, was begun today in the district supreme court before Justice Gould.



SENATOR GEO. E. GREEN.

The defendants were arraigned and each pleaded not guilty. The work of drawing a jury was then begun.

This is Green's second trial growing out of the postoffice investigation. His first trial resulted in an acquittal.

PUBLICITY IS FAVORED

By House Committee Regarding Election Expenses.

Washington, May 28.—The house committee on election of president, vice president and members of congress today authorized a favorable report on the bill of Representative Gaines, of West Virginia, providing for publicity regarding election expenses. It is quite an elaborate measure and provides to whom contributions shall be made and defines political committees.

MAJ. EDWARDS VINDICATED

Charges of Indians on Reservations Not Sustained.

Washington, May 26.—Following a report from a special agent of the Indian office, of an investigation into charges by about forty Indians of the Umatilla reservation, in Oregon, against Major E. O. Edwards, superintendent of the Indian agency there, announcement is made at the Indian office that the result is a complete vindication of Major Edwards.

It was alleged that certain acts of the agent had been so unbearable that unless something was done violence might result, but the charges, the report says, were made by Indians whose lawless proclivities had been interfered with by the superintendent, and who on that account had a grudge against him.

INDIA PRINCE IN SENATE

Maharajah and Wife Sit in the Senators' Gallery.

Washington, May 23.—The senate numbered among its spectators today a prince of India in the person of the Maharajah, or Gaikwar of Beroda, who occupied a seat in the gallery assigned to senators and their families.

The prince was accompanied by his wife. They occupied seats in the front row and apparently gave careful attention to the proceedings so long as they remained.

CAPT. GARST TO BE TRIED

Courtmartial Ordered for Commander of Rhode Island.

Washington, May 23.—A general court-martial has been ordered for the trial of Capt. Perry Garst, commanding the battleship Rhode Island, for grounding that ship May 6 on York Spit.

The court will meet on board the Rhode Island, in Hampton Roads, May 28.

TRADE WITH AFRICA.

Washington, May 28.—Trade of the United States with Africa in the fiscal year 1905, according to a bulletin of the department of commerce and labor, aggregated about $30,000,000, of which $11,333,000 were importations and the remainder exportations. The trade with Africa amounted to $51,000,000 in 1903; $30,500,000 in 1900, $14,000,000 in 1905, and $10,000,000 in 1890. The decrease in our exports to Africa, the bulletin says, is but a reflection of its reduction in its general imports since 1903.

President A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, hurriedly sails from France as result of revelations made before Interstate commerce board.

"Sneezoff" Positively Cures Hay Fever. One Dollar by mail. Guaranteed. Dr. Morehouse, Wevertown, N. Y.

WEALTHY LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of refinement, anxious to marry; photographs and descriptions free. T. B., Box 7, Canon City, Colo.

SONG-POEMS and music published ON ROYALTY. We write music and popularize. Popular Music Publishing Co., 389 Enterprise Bldg., Chicago.

FISH BITE INSTANTLY

All seasons, if you use INDIAN FISH BAIT. Best fish bait ever invented; nothing like it on the market. A trial box free. Agents wanted. W. C. ANDREWS, Box 5 1268, Muskogee, I. T.

WOMAN BLAMES THE MEN

For Failure to Climb Mountain—Will Go It Alone Now.

New York, May 25.—A daring mountain climbing exploit is planned by Miss Annie S. Peck, the famous woman Alpinist, of Providence, R. I., who just sailed from here for Colon.

Alone, except for such natives of Peru as she selects for guides, Miss Peck will atempt to climb Mount Huascarand, said to be the highest peak in the Andes mountains.

She will make the climb equipped with scientific instruments, with which to determine whether Huascarand is of greater altitude than Mount Illampu, which has an estimated height of 21,500 feet.

In 1904 Miss Peck made an attempt to ascend Huascarand, but did not succeed, and lays the blame for the failure in part to the presence of two male mountain climbers, who formed a portion of her party, and refusing to proceed all the way to the top.

LIGHTNING KILLS FIVE

Strikes in Crowd at Ball Game Near Mobile, Ala.

Mobile, Ala., May 28.—During a ball game in an open field, three miles from this city, yesterday afternoon, a thunderstorm came up accompanied by vivid lightning, which struck in the midst of the crowd of spectators, instantly killing five and injuring some twenty-five more or less seriously.

At least fifteen or twenty others were shocked and knocked down by the stroke, who quickly recovered and were able to leave the scene.

The field was strewn with bits of shoes and clothing from those who were killed or seriously injured, and the bodies of the dead presented a terrible spectacle, being burned in numerous places. A silver dollar taken from the pocket of one of the victims was melted on both sides.

WON'T MOVE THE BOOZE

Express Company Sustained by Court in Missouri.

Kansas City, May 25.—Judge Smith McPherson, of Iowa, in the United States district court here today, refused to grant an injunction sought by the Harvest King Distilling company of Kansas City, which asked that the American Express company be restrained from refusing to transport packages destined to Mississippi.

The express company, which had been transmitting these packages up to May 10, then refused further to accept them because of the passage by the recent Mississippi legislature of a local option law imposing a heavy fine for such acts.

It was stated that there were now 3,500 packages of liquor in Mississippi, and if the express company were to deliver these it would be liable to fines aggregating $2,500,000.

Judge McPherson, in denying the injunction, said that if he were to grant it, it would result in 250 express agents being thrown into jail.

SMOOT ACTION POSTPONED

Senate Committee Has Adjourned Until Next Friday.

Washington, May 25.—The senate committee on privileges and elections today adjourned until Friday next without taking action on the Smoot case. So many members of the committee were absent that no vote was taken.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Washington, May 23.—Senate.—Half a dozen bills to which no objection was made were passed, after which the senate devoted the remainder of the day to the immigration bill, consisting of a series of amendments to the existing law designed to bring about better distribution of the immigrants throughout the country. After long discussion the bill was passed.

House. — Republican and Democratic leaders clashed in the house, clearly defining the issues of the next campaign. The fireworks began when the session opened, Mr. Williams demanding a roll call on the motion to go into executive session for further consideration of the diplomatic and consular service bill. This he failed to get. Charles B. Landis, of Indiana, made a "stand pat" speech on the tariff, and Mr. Williams replied to him. Mr. Longworth spoke, advocating the ownership by the government of the legations abroad.

Washington, May 24.—Senate. — The senate today passed the bill relieving denatured alcohol from the internal revenue tax and began work on the agricultural appropriation bill, which was under discussion when adjournment was taken.

House.—The session of the house was given over to oratory, the speakers being two leaders of opposite schools of politics, Representative Charles A. Towne, of New York, and Representative John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania. Although the diplomatic and consular bill was before the house, nothing of

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

JENNINGS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

Write it on your heart that every day is the best day of the year.

THURSDAY.

Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could; some blunders and absurdities crept in; forget them as soon as you can. Tomorrow is a new day; you shall begin it well and serenely and with too high a spirit to be encumbered with your old nonsense.

FRIDAY.

More strength is lost in worry than in meeting the difficulties when they arrive.

SATURDAY.

Develop the individuality—in other words, stand alone. We do things because others have done them.

SUNDAY.

Over all tired and weary hearts Peace shall yet fold her wings and Love shall awaken into that serene and perfect life that fully reveals the true worth of striving and living.

MONDAY.

Do not bark against the bad, but chant the beauty of the good.

TUESDAY.

The highest compact we can make with our fellow is: Let there be truth between us two forevermore.

Customs of the Old Days and Those of the New

EMILY S. BOUTON

The contrast between the conditions and customs of a century agone, or even of a time much nearer our own, and those of the present, when considered, brings a swift realization of the way in which the world has gone forward. It is no wonder that those who have been for any reason withdrawn for a time from the rush of events find themselves confused and overwhelmed by the many changes that follow each other in such quick succession. Homes, which the touch of a button floods with light, or the opening of a valve turns on the current of heat, are little like those of yore, where candles or oil did illuminating duty, and a blazing wood or coal fire demanded the energetic attention of the householder in order to be comfortable. Horseless carriages were unknown. They did not then, as now, swiftly traverse the country o'er, putting the fleetest horses out of countenance.

Changes indeed, not only in things for comfort and pleasure, but in methods of training the young! I read an account in the New England Magazine of a somewhat unique anniversary celebration in North Hadley recently. It was the one hundredth birthday of an oldtime teacher, widely known, feared, and loved, as Aunt Betsey. Around such a teacher of the old days linger memories of "the clutter of schoolroom life, the bleak winter and the big stove, the little half circle of the reading class, her awful severity and the thrill of her kindness." Those were the days when a big unruly boy was disciplined by being made to don a girl's hood, while the girl was shamed by a compulsory wearing of a boy's hat.

This was told by one of the old scholars of Aunt Betsey: "Every afternoon as surely as the recess bell rang which ended the day for us little ones, she rose impressively from the armchair, walked slowly across to the throne end of the room, mounted its height, raised the cover of the desk, and from behind and beneath it produced something for every good child according to the degree of his goodness. Sometimes it was a raisin, sometimes a lump of sugar, sometimes only a half one, sometimes a big red peppermint." Think of these things offered as rewards to the children of today!

Educational methods have taken a long leap from the time of "Aunt Betsey" to this of Sororities and Fraternities, questionable as to their influence upon the rising generation, but a part of the changes which must be accepted, made the best of, and their evils overbalanced by right training in other directions. It is a time of transition when material and intellectual progress seems to be at the cost of much that has hitherto been held a moral and spiritual necessity. In reality this is not true in its finality, as will appear in the later days when life has attained a greater peace upon a higher level.

In harking backward, it is well to remember that the old methods which seem to us now so crude and curious were building into character qualities needed to meet the strain of the future. The simpler way of living, the carefully instilled reverence for authority, the stern discipline of the growing boys and girls, developed a restraining power that served the men and women well when the rush and restlessness of these later days arrived. And there is much of inspiration in the stories of the way in which they brought to pass, or, at least, laid the foundation for the present wonderful advancement.

In the same magazine I chanced upon the account of a man who, more than a quarter of a century ago, made rubber stamps and stencils for a living in a dingy little room in New York. One day he bought an odd old-fashioned timepiece, a cross between a clock and a watch, took it to pieces, worked and fashioned days and nights into months and years to contrive a practical pocket time-piece of moderate size and low cost. At last success crowned his efforts and today the product of his industry and perseverance is used by thousands upon thousands of people who have a dollar to spare.

What interested me especially was the dogged perseverance of the man, who, like Edison, was determined that "it must be done," and therefore he could not fail. The problem worked out added another to the conveniences of life placed within the reach of even the day laborer.

"Existence must have been stagnation a century or even a half century ago," exclaim the young who crave excitement and are constantly straining after new sensations. There is the pity of it, and yet, perhaps, it is a necessary part of a growth into these newer conditions that have a regrettable side even when we are thrilled with the wonder of human accomplishment which has produced them. The old simplicity is gone. To be serene and tranquil in these days demands a spiritual force and understanding most difficult of attainment. Yet it is marvelous what unintermitting effort will do in this direction; how a determined and persistent refusal to harbor the worried, restless, anxious thought, or to be swayed by the rush of the multitude after change and excitement which are the order of the day, will accomplish. The necessity for this is absolute if any degree of peace and contentment are to be gained.

Self-control is always a splendid possession, but never was there a time when it meant more to the life than today. This is as true in the social as in the business world. Unrest brings a readier yielding to the temptations which are constantly multiplying.

I was speaking further back of the various changes in customs and manners. In nothing is progress in better and more brotherly thought more evident than in the legal punishment for sins. Two hundred years ago men and women were condemned to death for the most trivial offenses. Scotland, awaking a little to the understanding of the sacredness of human life, began to commute the sentence of death to a life slavery to some specified master, condemning him to wear a metal collar around his neck recording his sin and its punishment.

We are far enough away from anything like that today. Still do we take life by law, but only in return for the taking of human life, and in many places even that is done away with. Cruelty and brutality still exist, but public sentiment is moving more and more strongly toward the higher ideal of brotherly love and patience upon the one hand, and the necessity of self-government upon the other.

And so we come back again to this thought of self-control, for without it there can be no self-government. The one involves the other. The first great lesson to be taught children is that they are to be of themselves the masters, of their impulses, their passions. This mastership is necessary for the greatest material success, and what is of far more importance, for the highest moral and spiritual growth. This lesson, thoroughly learned, and they go forth better equipped for the struggles of life than if millions of money are at their command. Money may disappear as the mists in the sunshine, but character remains a permanent possession forever growing in value.

The Cozy Corner

THE OLD WAY AND THE NEW.

I am past the "Seven X" mark of the very interesting correspondent who sometimes favors us with one of her good letters, but I find life very beautiful and full of interest to me yet—nearly as much so as when I was young and took my part in its activities. One of my chief pleasures is to note the progress that has been made in the ways of the household, and it rejoices me to see how much easier life is now for the mother of a family than it used to be. I had an illustration of this in a recent visit I made to the daughter of an old friend of mine. The mother and I were girls together, and were married about the same time; she went with her husband to live on his ancestral farm, while my lot was to dwell in a little village.

We often exchanged visits—or, to be more exact, I often visited her, for she soon got into the way of thinking she had no time to go away from home. The last time I saw her was one summer just about a month before she died. She then had three children, her husband had prospered in all of his ventures, and they were, probably, the richest farmers in the county. But they had grown so saving and careful about money matters that they denied themselves everything that simply meant comfort.

They met me at the station with a team of splendid horses—it was policy to keep good horses—but the wagon was a farm wagon without springs, and with a seat having the back just high enough to catch one under the shoulders, without being in the least a support. The house was comfortable, but had no conveniences; the water was pumped with a windmill, but the pump was placed at some distance from the house so as to be more convenient for the barns and stockyards, so it had to be carried to the house in pails as drawn.

My friend's children were all boys, and those old enough to work helped their father, so the mother was obliged to do everything in the house, except on extra occasions, when a neighbor's daughter would come in for a day or two.

The last day I was there was very warm, and after dinner we sat on the grass in front of the house in stiff-backed chairs that were a portion of her first housekeeping outfit. She never had but one "rocker," and that had been past using for years.

My friend was mending a pair of thick, woolen trousers belonging to one of the menfolks, "so as to have them ready when he needed them." Her hands were red, and rough, with the nails cracked and broken from doing hard work; her hair, which used to be so very pretty when she was a girl, was thin and faded, drawn tightly back from her face wound into a tight little knot—"any way to keep it out of my eyes," she said. Her dress was a calico, guiltless of collar, and over this was a big gingham apron. I can see her as she worked so ceaselessly on the hot, rough sewing, with a steel, open-top thimble on her finger, never stopping, except to wipe the perspiration from her face with the corner of her apron. At five o'clock she laid aside her sewing and went into the house to begin the preparations for the hearty supper her "menfolks" would expect. I helped her as far as she would allow me, and as I returned to my place out-of-doors, I wondered if her life was worth living; if she ever grew tired of it all, and wished herself back in the home she had left to make a new home for herself. In the evening after we had "done up" the work, we sat on the doorstep, and as I heard her tell of what a good husband and nice boys she had, with never a complaint of hard work or deprivation of the comforts other women had, I was answered, and knew that in accepting her lot she had done so without reservation.

The youngest son inherited the home farm, and it was at his house I was visiting recently. After the death of his father—which followed soon after that of the mother—this son went to the city and engaged in a business that proved fairly profitable. In time the city grew toward the old farm, and by the use of the trolley cars he could have a home away from its heat and noise. The old house was remodeled, preserving as far as possible the main features, modern conveniences were introduced, and it was a model of comfort, contrasting strongly with the original dwelling. Only sufficient land had been kept to make an ample lawn and garden, and this was cared for by a man who lived in a cottage on the place.

The day of my visit was as warm as the one I remembered so well as being the last time I saw my old friend, and I sat with the son's wife on the screened and shady porch and thought of that day. My hostess, dressed in white, her hair waved and done up most becomingly, swayed back and forth in a low rocker; her carefully manicured hands were guiltless of jewelry except her wedding ring and the glint of a gold thimble was apparent as she sewed on a dainty little dress for her youngest child, playing quietly and comfortably on a carpet at her feet.

This mother, also, had three children, and was then doing her own housework with the exception of the laundry work for which a strong woman was called in every week. She had made her preparations for the 6 o'clock dinner, early in the morning in her kitchen, with its screened windows, its sink with hot and cold water at hand by the turning of a faucet; its gas range that did not need to be heated until she was ready to use the things she had prepared for cooking. She rose early in order to avoid the heat of the day and by nine o'clock the older children were at school and she was ready to sit down to her sewing and be comfortable.

At noon a good substantial luncheon was ready for the children when they returned from school and her dinner at night was of the simplest. No hot, ingestible dishes were considered necessary, but cold meats, salads, good bread and butter, with some vegetables—seldom more than one—and a light dessert was served.

These people were not either rich, or idle; they lived no better than the father and mother could have lived had they chosen; and both the young man and his wife worked and saved, but theirs was the economy of strength and health, instead of the economy of money that prevailed with the former generation.

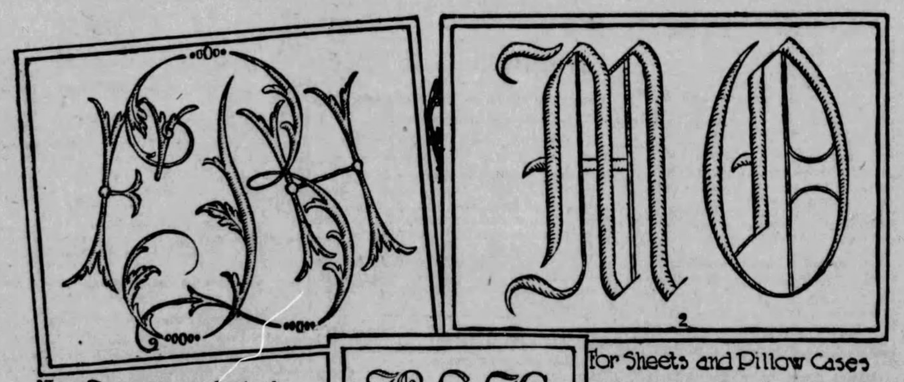
Some may say that if the old folks had not denied themselves there would have been no property for the children; that may be so—though I do not believe it would in this case—but supposing there had been nothing left for the children; they were able to earn their own living, and there is seldom found a child who would not prefer to remember his parents as living comfortably during their lives, than to inherit a fortune made at the expense of their self-denial. I know that this son of my old-time friend, regrets, more than anything else, that his mother did not have the use of her hard-earned money to make her as comfortable as his wife now is.—Grandmother Annie.

GOOD OLD-FASHIONED THINGS

Old fashioned work, old fashioned rectitude,
Old fashioned honor and old fashioned prayer,
Old fashioned patience that can bide its time,
Old fashioned firesides sacred from the world,
Old fashioned satisfaction with enough,
Old fashioned candor and simplicity,
Old fashioned folk that practice what they preach.

—The Young Catholic Messenger.

NEW LETTERS FOR HOUSE LINENS



New Design in Initials for Table Linen.

For Sheets and Pillow Cases

Two Styles for Towels.

Initials for napery, bed and household linens are more elaborate this season than ever before. They are a trifle larger, too, and for this reason are particularly effective on fine tablecloths and napkins. Despite these changes, the positions in which they are worked on the various pieces remain the same, so that women who decorate their own towels, sheets, etc., will only have to copy new patterns to have them correct for spring and summer use.

The number of letters used on the several pieces is practically the same as last season—three for the napery, or two if there are not more in the name. These are entwined by the pretty floral twists used to ornament the initials. Plain script, of course, is frequently desired, and is always correct. Monograms, on the contrary, are rarely seen now.

Smaller and less ornate letters are worked on towels, and usually the plain block or old English script are selected. Three initials can be used, of course, but two or one makes the neatest finish. Like towels, the initials used on sheets and pillow cases are less showy, for the rather severe block type designs is now thought to be most correct. With them, too, one letter, or two if preferred, is usually chosen instead of three, which, because of the plainness of the lettering and the size, are not as graceful as a lesser number. Wreaths, circles or squares surrounding the initials are no longer considered necessary to their completion.

In working letters on a tablecloth the size of them depends entirely upon the dimensions of the linen, and a woman must be guided solely by that in marking them with French embroidery.

"For a cloth two yards square the initials should be about three inches high, and for one that is two and a half yards long and two wide the letters should be at least three and a half inches high," according to a prominent linen dealer.

"These initials in a two-yard square cloth should be worked diagonally across two opposite corners and about fifteen inches from the center, bringing them on the top of the table and just within the plate line. With smaller or larger cloths the rule is the same—to have the letters inside the line for the plates.

"On napkins the initials are about half the size of those put on the cloth, or an inch and a half high. They are worked on in exactly the same way, diagonally across a corner, about an inch and a half above the border or hemstitching. Only one set is used, however, instead of two, as on the cloth, and these should always be folded out, so that they can be readily seen.

"Those placed on towels should be about two inches high and worked directly in the center—that is, the middle from either side, for the fashion now is to have initials about an inch and a half above the border, or hemstitchings, and at one end only.

"With bed linen, like those used for the table, the initials on the sheets are about twice the size of the ones worked on pillow cases. While on the former the letters should be from two and a half to three inches high, those on the pillow covers are not more than an inch and a half in height.

"On sheets the lettering is put on about two and a half inches above the hem and directly in the center, on the right side, of course, so that when the bed is dressed the embroidered initials are plainly in evidence.

"On the pillow cases they are about one and a quarter or one and a half inches high, and are worked on an inch and a half above the hem, in the center of the slip."

A Golden Rule Folk

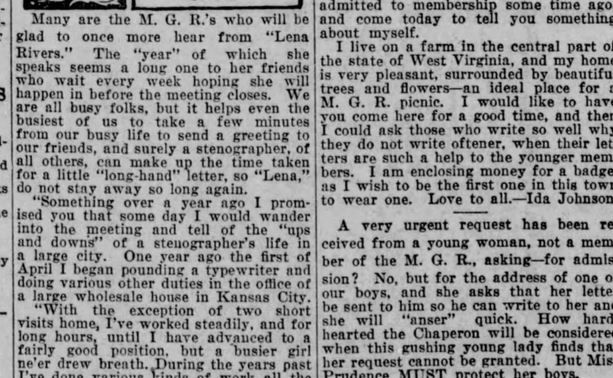
In the vague north of Arizona, beyond that clean-cut horizon of keenest blue, and yet two days' travel through the Painted Desert—a spot that has felt less of the white man's influence than any inhabited place in America—lies the land where the Hopi Indian and his ancestors have dwelt in contented independence for unknown centuries; where ruin upon ruin, older than Egypt, verifies the oral traditions of archaic times, and where today these good people live, love and labor in ways but little changed from the utmost simplicity of prehistoric ages.

The Hopi reservation, about fifty miles square, is entirely within the boundaries of the great Navajo reservation, but under separate administration. There are seven villages through which two thousand Indians are scattered. The first faint view of Oraibi, the largest village, is gained five or six miles down the trail, where by close attention the block-like houses can be picked out and distinguished above the like-formed rock of the mesa.

In the June issue of The Craftsman, Louis Akin writes in an entertaining manner of the Hopi Indians and their villages, telling much that is of interest concerning their customs and their peaceful way of living, which comes very near to the Golden Rule. An odd feature of Hopi life, he says, is that the men do all the spinning, weaving, embroidering of ceremonial robes, knitting of leggins and the sewing of the garments made popular by the advent of calicoes and velvets. This, too, in addition to cultivating the fields, herding the flocks, gathering the firewood and taking part in the many ceremonies.

The Hopi were the original weavers of the southwest and taught the Navajo the craft that has made him famous—"her" rather, for it's the Navajo women who do their weaving, the men devoting their time and energies toward the business end, disposing of the women's products at the trading posts. Very few specimens of the Hopi's exquisite work reach civilization, for nearly everything they make is for their own use. The women of the tribe are most conservative and adhere to the native dress woven in one piece, folded, laced together with colored yarns and belted in with a long woven sash of bright hue. It is black, a diagonal weave, with a ten-inch border at top and bottom of dark blue in an embossed diamond pattern. This is caught over the right shoulder, leaving the left bare, and they generally wear a mantle of a smaller blanket, or of calico, caught over the left shoulder and flowing free behind. With this arrangement of costume and their own odd method of hairdressing it would be a long trip to find anything more picturesque than a group of women and girls gathered for their daily trading bee and "mothers' meeting" on a kiva roof, or on a house terrace, weaving their bright-colored trays, and lunching, or particularly on the house tops, viewing a "dance" in the plaza, when each one wears her best. At such times the unmarried girls are supposed to retire modestly to their homes before the close of the ceremony that they may not have to mingle with the dispersing crowd.

Squash blossom hair-dressing of the Hopi girls—the bud, full-blown flower and seed pod, for the young girl, debutante and matron.—The Craftsman.



Many are the M. G. R.'s who will be glad to once more hear from "Lena Rivers." The "year" of which she speaks seems a long one to her friends who wait every week hoping she will happen in before the meeting closes. We are all busy folks, but it helps even the busiest of us to take a few minutes from our busy life to send a greeting to our friends, and surely a stenographer, of all others, can make up the time taken for a little "long-hand" letter, so "Lena," do not stay away so long again.

"Something over a year ago I promised you that some day I would wander into the meeting and tell of the "ups and downs" of a stenographer's life in a large city. One year ago the first of April I began pounding a typewriter and doing various other duties in the office of a large wholesale house in Kansas City.

"With the exception of two short visits home, I've worked steadily, and for long hours, until I have advanced to a fairly good position, but a busier girl ne'er drew breath. During the years past I've done various kinds of work all the way from helping gather corn and pumpkins, teaching the district school, as a "counter jumper" or saleslady in a store, and served as village postmistress, but none of these experiences can compare with the busy life of a stenographer. I enjoy my work and there is a fascination about the hooks and crooks of shorthand, but the long, tedious hours and the constant noise and bustle are the thorns in the bed of roses of a stenographic life. Time and space forbid further comments on the subject.

"Miss Clover," that homesick feeling is mutual. Many are the times I wish I was at home feeding the pigs and chickens. Why! the sound of my brother's voice at home calling the pigs, would be sweeter music to my ears than Sousa's band playing in the parks here.

This is a very busy, thriving city, building and growing all the time, but I get so tired of the monotony of the constant changing—if such an expression may be used—and would gladly help "Addie" churn, or "mind" Bessie Belle while her mamma is out making political speeches or gathering news for the daily papers. Or I would help "Olive Branch" make her garden, or—or anything, so as to have a rest from this same noisy town. Speaking of gardens, how are your tulips, "Coralyn?" I wish you could see the immense beds and beautiful designs of the flowers in the parks here.

"Lancelot," have you your corn planted and the watermelon vines nicely trained? "Ozark Phil," how about the apple crop this year? "Dawson," I would have liked very much to have seen your smiling countenance and curly pate when you recently came through this city. I received a letter from our mutual friend "Allie" not long ago, who joins me in good wishes for you. "Violet Grey," and "Fannie," and many, many others of the true blues, why stay away so long?

Which would I rather be—the slave o' the darling? Oh, I think I'd prefer the Man in the Moon to either, for then I should be free from the cares of this earth at any rate.

"Unicetti" persists in reading "Hiawatha" aloud to me while I am writing, in spite of my protests. I like Hiawatha but I like the M. G. R. best, and I am afraid I shall either have to box her ears as a gentle reminder that she is interrupting me, or else say good-bye to the M. G. R.'s for today; perhaps that will be the safer way, so I will extend a cordial invitation for you all to call on us when in this city and say good-bye, with kindest remembrances to Miss Prudence. —"Lena Rivers."

Once upon a time—a long time ago it was—I made a brief call upon you and was admitted to membership, and now I come again just for a little while. I see that relating experiences is in order, but as I am a housekeeper of ten years' standing and the mother of three very active small boys, my experiences would, naturally, be so varied and frequent that should I commence to tell them you would all be sorry that experiences had been mentioned in my hearing.

As it was so long ago that I called before, you have probably all forgotten me, and as I have changed my name I will now call myself—"The Mother of Three."

Miss Prudence hopes this mother will not remain away until another change of name is necessary.

Another of the long absent members comes in today:

Have the M. G. R.'s all forgotten "Gray Eyes," of W. Va.? or are there one or two who can recall her? I was admitted to membership some time ago, and come today to tell you something about myself.

I live on a farm in the central part of the state of West Virginia, and my home is very pleasant, surrounded by beautiful trees and flowers—an ideal place for a M. G. R. picnic. I would like to have you come here for a good time, and then I could ask those who write so well why they do not write oftener, when their letters are such a help to the younger members. I am enclosing money for a badge, as I wish to be the first one in this town to wear one. Love to all.—Ida Johnson.

A very urgent request has been received from a young woman, not a member of the M. G. R., asking—for admission? No, but for the address of one of our boys, and she asks that her letter be sent to him so he can write to her and she will "anser" quick. How hard-hearted the Chaperon will be considered when this gushing young lady finds that her request cannot be granted. But Miss Prudence MUST protect her boys.

THE COOK.

Seasons come and go with varying dishes to suit the time of year, but there is no season when the majority of families will not enjoy a

Chicken Fricassee.

For this a yearling chicken is best. Cut it in pieces, place in kettle and cover with cold water, skimming it as the scum arises; when it begins to boil let it cook slowly until very tender. Rub together till perfectly smooth two tablespoonfuls of flour with one of butter, and after removing the meat to a hot platter, stir this flour and butter into a liquid; season with salt and pour over a pan of hot biscuits, split in halves and placed in a covered dish. Serve hot with the meat.

If any of the chicken is left—which is doubtful when there is a large family to be served—but should there be any cold chicken, make some

Chicken Fritters.

Mince the chicken meat very fine, season well, let it stand for an hour and mix in a drop batter made of flour, water, baking powder and a little salt. When mixed, drop by spoonfuls into hot fat and fry till a delicate brown and serve hot with plenty of good butter to eat with them.

Another good dish is made from beef and is sometimes more economical and easier to obtain than one made from chicken:

A Brown Stew.

Cut lean beef in small pieces and frizzle them with a chopped onion in enough butter to brown them; then add water to more than cover the meat and let it cook very slowly until it is tender, return the meat to the gravy long enough to heat it very hot and serve poured over whole boiled potatoes. Season with salt only, when it is nearly done.

Sponge Cake.

Beat four eggs without separating them, one cupful sugar, a pinch of salt and some flavoring; then stir in flour enough to make it very stiff and add ice water enough to make it thin as cake batter usually is. Turn into buttered molds, either in a loaf or in small tins and bake. The more you fuss with cake, the harder it is to have it good; just stir it up and bake it, and ninety times out of a hundred it will be better than when you measure, and beat, and add, and beat again, until you are tired.—Jennie M. Johnson.

An Accommodating Recipe.

Cake made from this may be baked in a loaf; as a layer cake; by adding a cupful of fruit it becomes a nice enough cake to set before company, and with a thick, white frosting it comes up smilingly as a brides cake. In short it is capable of many changes and is always good. This is the recipe: Two cupfuls of sifted flour, two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one scant cupful of sugar. Break into a cup two eggs and fill the cup with sweet milk, pour this into the flour and sugar, add one-half cupful melted butter—half a cupful before it is melted—a pinch of salt and flavoring to suit. Mix all thoroughly and bake in a moderate oven. Pastry flour should be used and then the recipe can not fail.—Nellie Gray.

OPEN THE DOOR OF YOUR HEART.

Open the door of your heart, my lad,
To the angels of love and truth;
When the world is full of unnumbered joys,
In the beautiful dawn of youth.
Casting aside all things that mar,
Saying to wrong, "Depart!"
To the voices of hope that are calling you
Open the door of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my lass,
To the things that shall abide,
To the holy thoughts that lift your soul
Like the stars at eventide.

All of the fadeless flowers that bloom
In realms of song and art
Are yours, if you'll only give them room,
Open the door of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my friend,
Heedless of class or creed,
When you hear the cry of a brother's voice,
The sob of a child in need.
To the shining heaven that o'er you bends
You need no map or chart,
But only the love the Master gave.
Open the door of your heart.

—Edward Everett Hale.

The Awakening of William.

This all happened exactly as I am going to tell you. It was up among the Vermont hills and while William Jones with his kith and kin were spending the summer there.

William Jones was a nice boy—underneath, but it took a most trying experience to tear off the covering of conceit and priggishness with which he was coated.

You see he was an only child. All his relatives bowed down before him, and at last William Jones thought that he was about the finest specimen that walked the earth.

Of course his name wasn't really William Jones. I had to make that up, for if he should read this story and find his true name in it he might sue me for damages. But I do not believe he would. William Jones as I know him now with his husk off would probably laugh at the memory.

But in the beginning! Oh, my! When occasion offered, William sputtered and fumed by the half hour. He swaggered, too, and the small boys mocked him, and ran; and the big boys laughed at him, and did not run. And his kith and kin said it was a shame to treat William so, and it all came of their being envious of him. So William grew to think that was the reason no boys liked him; and he strutted more, and clung to his family for comfort and company.

Then he went to Vermont, and that was to be his Waterloo.

As he stepped from the stage which had conveyed him and his adoring relatives from the station to the hotel, he was travel stained and weary, but he put on airs and gave orders, even to his father, in a proud, haughty manner. Suddenly he noticed, near the porch, two solemn looking individuals. They were twins, evidently, and perhaps seven years old, but they had sharp, old faces beneath their crop of stiff, straight, whitish hair, that make them comical enough to look at. They wore ugly check shirts and shapeless trousers. Their feet were bare and hard, and their hands were plunged in their pockets.

They stared at William Jones with keen, cynical gaze that never faltered. At last William deigned to speak to them.

"What are you looking at?" he asked, coldly and proudly.

"You." The answer came in a duet.

"Well, what do you think of me?" William stood majestically upright, and eyed his critics.

"Not much!" Again the duet, and with the most delicious drawl.

"Country manners!" muttered William, but his dirt-stained face flushed.

Then began the usual program. After a day or so the boys left William Jones to the companionship of his family. He was too much for the average youth, but John Wesley Wallace, and Andrew Jackson Wallace, the twin sons of the proprietor, dogged his steps, and with concentrated gaze followed his every motion. In their peculiar drawl they commented upon him, when he appeared not to listen, and at last William, bored by his isolation, and thinking he had a rare audience to strut before, took heed of the twins and posed and lectured to his heart's content. He held forth by the hour to his quaint companions. He boasted and bragged; he scolded and gave advice. At times he saw a cold glitter in the pale eyes of the twins, that made him uncomfortable, but he thought "these country jays never saw anybody like me before. I bet they will remember me!"

Next to William's own magnificent self, his bicycle claimed the stare of the twins. It was "chainless." A perfect beauty and the only one, so it happened, at the hotel. One day as William was cleaning it the twins took up their station at his elbow and Andrew Jackson drawled:

"I doan't 'spose, neow, that you'd let me try that air merchine alone?"

"Well, I should say not!" snapped William Jones. Then, with sudden condescension, "I'll hold you on for a minute and let you feel it!"

"All right!" said Andrew Jackson, and he permitted William Jones to haul him up aloft while John Wesley held the wheel.

Suddenly, and the shock sent William panting against the fence, away went the machine with Andrew Jackson in command.

"We, both of us," drawlingly explained the impressive John Wesley, "learned how in one afternoon, while you was off with your pa an' ma."

"You're a pair of—of——." William could find no adequate word, so he spluttered on while Andrew Jackson took a ride and John Wesley stared and stared.

But at last came the day before the return home, and William strolled out to the barn, searching for the only two boys who had cared to share his society during the summer. Poor William, for all his good opinion of himself, was beginning to wonder just how he differed from the other boys who were always having more fun than he. Then he overheard the twins use his name, and he paused outside the door.

"We'll kind of miss that air William, won't we?" asked Andrew Jackson.

"Yaas," replied John Wesley; "he's more fun than a circus or a dancin' bear. I'd a-licked him fer his sass many a time if it hadn't been more fun to hear him jaw."

William shuddered. So that is what they called his elevating conversation! And likening him to a circus or a dancing bear! He, William Jones, the magnificent! His face grew hot.

"He's mighty sot on himself," Andrew Jackson proceeded; "he doan't see much but himself when himself is around. But lawsee, he ain't never seen himself like we see him, or he'd bust himself a-laughin'."

Oh! this was terrible. And in that awful moment William Jones saw himself, but he did not laugh. Down went his proud head before the blow.

"I love to hear him jaw," said John Wesley.

"So do I," added Andrew Jackson; "it paid to give up the fun with the others, just to hear him jaw!"

William Jones retreated, but in his crushed and humiliated heart he took a hard, but needed lesson. That was the reason all the boys disliked him.

First he was angry, then humbled. When he began to think somehow his flow of language sickened him. When he began to—"jaw," oh! the hideous word—he stopped.

That was the beginning. And now? Why William is one of the nicest boys I know, and some one lately called him "a quiet, generous chap!"—Harriet T. Comstock, in The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR FEB.

New Work ..... Dode
Solutions ..... Pauline

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born at Aldwinckle, in Northamptonshire, August 9th, 1631. He received the rudiments of his education at Tichmarsh, and was afterwards admitted as a king's scholar at Westminster school, under Dr. Busby. His first poem was published in 1649, while at this school, and in May, 1650, he was elected to a scholarship at Trinity college, Cambridge. His father died in 1654, and he came into possession of the immense income of 60 pounds a year, his mother having a life interest in a third of this estate. In December, 1663, he married a daughter of the first Earl of Berkshire, with whom he received a "portion," and in 1670 he was made poet laureate with a salary of 200 pounds a year. He began a translation of Virgil in 1684, finishing it in 1696. His last work was a masque, with prologue and epilogue. He died May 1st, 1700, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory by John, duke of Buckingham.

ANABEL LEE.

2.—DIAMOND.

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1.—A letter in guess.
2.—A generic term for various insects.
3.—A kind of millet grown in South Africa.
4.—Most actively engaged.
5.—Carnivorous African quadrupeds, allied to the ichneumons.
6.—Larger.
7.—A beautiful autumn flower.
8.—(Reversed) to rot; as flax.
9.—A letter in guess.

PAULINE.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

If a man stands on top of a ball 100 ft. in diameter, his eye being 6 ft. above the ball, how much of a circle on the ground is hidden from his vision?

J. P. SMITH.

4.—DROPPED CENTRALS.

Drop the central letter from food in general, and leave a headless nail; from an instrument to measure land, and leave a part of the face; from a number and leave a pronoun; from a bishop's crown, and leave deep mud; from a plant louse, and leave a class of winged insects; the dropped letters form that upon which we all depend for a living. HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

Who was the original "Peter Pindar"?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"The year's at the spring, and day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven, the hillside's dew-pearled;
The lark's on the wing, the snail's on the thorn,
God's in His Heaven, all's right with the world."

J. K. WALTER.

Answers to Puzzles of May 17th.

1.—Mathew Parker.
2.—Words forming cross acrostic—Affix, acrid, insaner, annoy, cocoa, abide, aisle, bacon, above. Cross: San Francisco.
3.—15.24 ft. (See Chat.)
4.—Missing words: Chance, lance, glance, entrance, brave, wave, slave, grave, way, stay, say, day.
5.—It was formerly the trick of country people in England to substitute a cat for a sucking pig and bring it to market in a bag. If any greenhorn chose to buy a "pig in a poke," without examination, all very well; but if he opened the sack, he "let the cat out of the bag!"
6.—Shakespeare wrote:
"That man that hath a tongue,
I say is no man,
If with his tongue he cannot win a woman."

Chat.

The method of solving his problem answered today, sent today by J. P. Smith, is this:

The square of 57 ft. (or the base of the triangle formed by the broken tree) is 3249; divided by 75 (the whole height of the tree) equals 43.32, divided by 2 equals 21.66 plus 1-2 of 75 (37.5) equals 59.16, the hypothenuse of the triangle, 75 ft. minus 59.16 ft. equals 15.84 ft., the height of the stump.

ANABEL LEE.

The 'Cademy class today consisted of Pauline, E. G. R., Burrell Morgan, E. B. Morey and Geo. Wilson.

Geo. Wilson—Your problems, while very interesting for individual work, are not shaped correctly for publication. Concerning the other matter, I can only refer you to the author of the problem whose address was inclosed with the solution.

E. B. Morey—You are very welcome. Please come often.

When You Buy a Hat.

In buying a hat, never try it on while you are sitting down; stand, if possible, before a threefold glass which will show you just how the hat will look from before, behind and on the sides and how it will suit you when you are walking. Try both standing and sitting when you make the purchase of your next hat, and note the difference there will be in its becomingness to you.

BLACK HUNDREDS BUSY

One Man Killed and Dozens Hurt at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, May 25.—Premier Goremykin went to Peterhof today to secure the emperor's final approval of the general statement of the government policy, which the cabinet has prepared in answer to the speech from the throne.

As the statement will probably have to run the gauntlet of the court Camarilla, the premier, it is believed, is not likely to be able to return here in time to deliver it this afternoon.

The plan advocated by the majority of the Constitutional Democrats is that if the premier's speech is found unsatisfactory, a vote of lack of confidence in the ministry will be passed, thus forcing upon the government the issue of supplanting the cabinet with one more in harmony with the party and the lower house. If this course is followed, unless the emperor is prepared to yield immediately, it is sure to hasten a conflict.

In spite of the moderate counsel of the leaders, the Constitutional Democrats are being pressed on by the denunciations of the radical elements toward an open rupture. Revolutionary acts are increasing throughout the country and the papers representing the Radical groups, which were suddenly allowed to resume publication, are taking advantage of the license granted them to indulge in the bitterest attacks not only on the government, but on parliament, and there is evidence that revolutionary emissaries are traveling through the country stirring up hatred against the nobles and landlords, and encouraging the peasants to strike for the ostensible purpose of forcing parliament to hasten the distribution of lands.

Return to Autocracy.

On the other hand, the agents of reaction are continuing the same tactics in favor of a disposal of parliament and a return to autocracy. As a result of this propaganda threatening letters have been received by many members of parliament and dispatches from the interior report daily conflicts between the followers of the two extreme parties.

During a meeting of Black Hundreds on Archangel square, St. Petersburg, last night, under the presidency of Barbara Nikolaievna, workmen began a counter demonstration by singing the Marseillaise.

A collision followed and resulted in fifty revolver shots being fired by the Black Hundreds. One man was killed, three were seriously wounded and dozens sustained broken hands.

Observing Liberals trace the revival of the old bureaucratic expedient, "Divide Et Impera" to General Trepoff's inspiration. The Slovo says that instead of being released, as announced, M. Krustaleff, president of the executive committee of the Workmen's council, who was arrested in St. Petersburg, December 9 last, during the general strike, has been transported to Sveaborg fortress, Finland.

AMNESTY IS IMPOSSIBLE

Premier Goremykin's Speech Firm in Tone.

St. Petersburg, May 26.—Premier Goremykin's speech, which was unexpectedly firm in tone, produced such a very bad impression that a conflict is now considered inevitable.

To the demands made in the address of the lower house, in reply to the speech from the throne, it was almost a complete "non possumus." It reiterated that general amnesty was impossible, but promised the release as rapidly as possible of those who had been arrested by administrative order.

There could be no question, it was pointed out, of the abolition of the council of the empire, or upper house, as that is an institution covered by the fundamental law and is beyond the competence of parliament.

Most important of all, the premier declared that the basis for a solution of the Agrarian problem proposed by the lower house was completely impossible. There could be no forced expropriation of land. He promised, however, the distribution of some of the appanages of the state domains, and outlined a broad program for popular education, the revision of the tax laws and the institution of political liberty.

Governor General Skallon of Warsaw, has telegraphed to Interior Minister Stolypin that he has proof that the Polish members of the lower house have regular connection with the Polish separatist organization, and advised their prosecution for treason.

Fresh agragian disorders are reported from Orel, Kazan and Simbirsk provinces. The Figner estate, where Vera Figner has been living under the surveillance of the police, since her release from Schusselburg fortress, where she was confined for twenty years, as the result of participation in the plot against the life of Alexander II, has been completely destroyed, and Cossacks with difficulty saved the estate of Prince Galitzin.

DENY THAT ALI IS STILL ALIVE.

San Francisco, May 28.—Concerning the report from Manila that Datto Ali, the rebel chief, is still alive, Lieutenants S. B. West and Philip Remington have made statements. Both officers are with the Twenty-second infantry here and were with Captain McCoy in his march into Mindanao against Ali. They say that every man in Ali's stronghold was killed, with the exception of a Moro boy, who escaped. Ali's body was found in front of his home with fourteen bullet wounds.

SANG PRAISES OF ENA

Coming Queen's First Act Was One of Mercy.

Madrid, May 28.—The first notable act of Princess Ena of Battenberg since her arrival in Spain to become the bride of King Alfonso XIII, has been to induce the king to pardon Fernando Levera, who was condemned to death after an exciting trial. The dramatic circumstances under which the pardon was given, as the condemned man was going to the gallows, attracts widespread attention, and further augments the popularity of Princess Ena.

Levera was to have been executed in the neighboring town of Badajoz, but the population solicited Princess Ena's intercession and she spoke to the king, who consulted with his ministers, and after a cabinet council the government resolved to grant the request, as it was the first petition the princess had made in Spain. Thereupon the king issued a pardon, and a telegram announcing this fact reached the prison at Badajoz half an hour before the time set for the execution. The march to the scaffold was about to begin when a messenger brought word of the pardon.

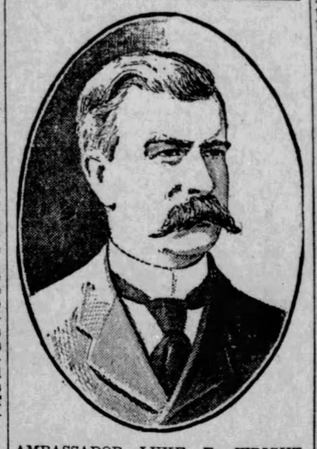
There were remarkable scenes of rejoicing. The townspeople formed a procession and sang the praises of their queen-to-be. The people of Madrid also highly approve the princess' humane intervention, and the newspapers comment upon the coming queen's first act as being one of mercy.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

RECEIVED BY EMPEROR

Ambarsader Wright Presents His Credentiais.

Tokio, May 26.—Ambassador Wright, accompanied by the members of the American embassy and the ladies of the party, proceeded to the palace today to present his credentials to the emperor. The court master of ceremonies went to the embassy to convey the ambassodar to the palace in an imperial carriage, and a troop of Imperial Lancers acted as a



AMBASSADOR LUKE E. WRIGHT.

guard of honor. This brilliant procession reached the palace through the main gate, which is reserved for their majesties and the princes of the imperial house and for visitors arriving and departing on state occasions.

It is reported that the emperor was most cordial in his reception of the ambassador and his suite, who afterwards were received in audience by the empress. Mr. Wilson, former secretary, and until recently charge d'affaires of the American legation here, who, it has been announced, is to succeed H. H. D. Peirce as third assistant secretary of state, will start for home May 29.

HENRIK IBSEN NO MORE

Norwegian Poet and Dramatist Dies at Christiania, Norway.

Christiania, Norway, May 23.—Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian poet and dramatist, died at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. He was born in 1828. Heart trouble, from which he has been a long sufferer, was the cause of death.

The death of Ibsen was unexpected, although for the past year he had been ill and it was known his death was only a question of time. He was unconscious toward the end and passed away peacefully.

None of his friends was allowed to see him during his long illness, the only persons admitted to his room being the

HENRIK IBSEN.

doctor, the dramatist's wife and his son. The news of Ibsen's death made a great impression in this city, where he was much beloved.

Henrik Ibsen began life as a chemist's apprentice. He went to Christiania to study medicine in 1850, and became director of the theatre in Bergen the following year. In 1857 he was made director of the Norwegian theatre in Christiania.

He remained away from his native land for ten years, and only revisited it at intervals of twenty-five years, owing to resentment at its inaction when its sister kingdom, Denmark, was attacked by Germany.

His plays, which are known the world over, include Ghosts (1886); A Doll's House (1889); Rosmersholm (1889); Hedda Gabler (1891); Peer Gynt (1892); The Master's Builder (1893); and When We Dead Awaken (1900).

INSURGENT ALI ALIVE

Is Said to Be Planning for Another Insurrection.

Manila, May 26.—Datto Ali, the leading Mindanao insurgent, who was reported killed on October 22, 1905, is declared on good authority to be still alive.

It is said he is now with Dattos Enok and Mopak, organizing an insurrection between Davao and Dutuan. They are said to be buying rifles and ammunition.

The sultan of Ganassi confirms this report and declares that he has communicated with Datto Ali, who at the time he was reported killed, escaped, though desperately wounded. Ali was rolled into mosquito netting and bedding and taken away by some of his followers. A man resembling Ali was buried by Captain McCoy, who headed the column sent against Ali.

MUST FIRST ASK JAPAN

Korea Forbidden To Entertain Foreign Guests.

London, May 23.—The correspondent at Tokio of the Daily Telegraph says that consequent on a petty dispute over the reception of Jacob Schiff, the American banker, the Japanese government has issued a regulation forbidding the Korean imperial household to entertain foreign guests without first consulting the Japanese resident general.

PRISON WARDEN IS SHOT

Armed Outbreak Looked for at Any Time.

Tiflis, May 28.—While Governor General Timoseieff and Chief of Police Martinoff were driving, bombs were thrown at them. Neither was injured, but a cossack, belonging to their escort, was killed. The crime was attempted in the center of the town, a few rods from the scene of the assassination of General Griaznoff, chief of staff of the viceroy of the Caucasus, who was killed by a bomb explosion January 29 last.

General Timoseieff and Chief of Police Marinoff were riding in separate carriages. They were on their way to attend the coronation anniversary Te Deum at the cathedral. Two bombs were thrown simultaneously, one of them failing to explode. Chief of Police Martinoff, who was riding with his revolver in hand, shot and killed one of the terrorists, but the other escaped. Governor General Timoseieff's coachman was wounded.

The city is agitated, fearing an armed outbreak.

Sebastopol, May 28.—Several bombs were thrown here while a review of troops was being held after the Te Deum in celebration of the anniversary of the emperor's coronation. Three persons were killed and several wounded.

Among the wounded were the commander of the fortress, General Neplueff, who received slight hurts, and the chief of police, who was gravely injured.. Other high dignitaries escaped. Vice Admiral Chuknin, commanding the Black sea fleet, who is a special subject for terrorist revenge, was not present. Two arrests were made.

St. Petersburg, May 28.—M. Shataloff, warden of the city prison here, was shot four times and mortally wounded by an 18-year-old youth, who was executing a social revolutionist sentence in revenge for Shataloff's bad treatment of political prisoners. The assassin, whose name is Skutilmin, killed a beggar, who tried to stop him, but afterwards was arrested.

ILL; TURNS SOMERSAULT

Budapest Surgeon Puzzled by Actions of Patient.

Budapest, May 28.—Turning continuous somersaults is the extraordinary symptom of a mysterious disease which affects a railway conductor named Ladislaus Nagy, who is under treatment at the Rochus hospital here.

While at work he was suddenly seized with the strange malady, which is supposed to be a species of cramp. Nothing could stop his contortions, so the ambulance wagon was sent for. He continued to turn somersaults, however, while in the wagon, and for two hours after admission to the hospital.

He then became unconscious and was with difficulty restored. His disease is entirely new in the experience of Budapest surgeons, who are keenly interested in the case.

SUMMONED TO CAPITAL

Russian Troops to Be Used Against Parliament.

Novgorod, Russia, May 28.—The Viborg infantry regiment in garrison here has suddenly been summoned to St. Petersburg.

The officers say the regiment will be quartered in the barracks of the Preobrajensky guard regiment, which are near the Lauride palace, and add that they expect to be used against parliament.

AMENDMENTS TO TREATY

Cuba's Addition Likely To Be Disiasteful to Great Britain.

Havana, May 24.—The senate committee on foreign relations last evening reported on the treaty between Great Britain and Cuba, which was signed twelve months ago, recommending its ratification with certain amendments.

It is expected that these amendments will be distasteful to Great Britain, and it is considered doubtful if the government of that country will accept the treaty as amended. The report of the committee will be discussed in the senate on Friday next.

RECORD RAIN IN SWITZERLAND.

Interlaken, May 28.—During the space of twenty-four hours, 100 millimeters of rain fell in northeastern and central Switzerland, this amount being the greatest in twenty years. The phenonenon known here as "seeblute" has been remarked several times on Lake Brienz. The pollen from the flowers is carried on the breeze, makes a shimmering sulphurous haze in the air and in quiet weather this settled on the surface of the lake in vast splotches of fuzzy yellow. It is carefully skimmed off by the peasants and is much prized as a face wash and a specific against freckles.

VISITED BY CYCLONES

One Killed in Texas—Several Hurt In Oakland.

Waxahachie, Texas, May 26.—The residence of J. D. Duke, a farmer living eight miles east of Waxahachie, was struck by a tornado and demolished. An infant nine days old was killed and other members of the family were injured.

Oakland, Neb., May 26.—A cyclone passed west of Oakland. Doors and roofs were blown off and several persons were injured by flying timbers. In Oakland trees were twisted and coal trains were blown from the railroad tracks. Hail stones fell, breaking windows.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 26.—A tornado struck Whiting, Iowa, last evening and demolished a residence and a barn. The occupants of the house escaped injury by taking refuge in the cellar. No other damage was done. A house on the same spot was wrecked by a similar storm three years ago.

BECOMING AMERICANIZED

Berlin Is Rapidly Losing its German Character.

Berlin, May 28.—Berlin is rapidly losing its German character, to judge from the number of American establishments for the sale of all sorts of articles, from boots, machinery and typewriters down to candy, which abound in the fashionable thoroughfares.

American flags are proudly floating from some of the principal buildings, and thousands of Americans are passing hurriedly along the streets doing the sights. The hotels are full of American tourists and English is heard on all sides. The casual visitor might almost imagine himself in one of the cities of the far west instead of the capital of Prussia.

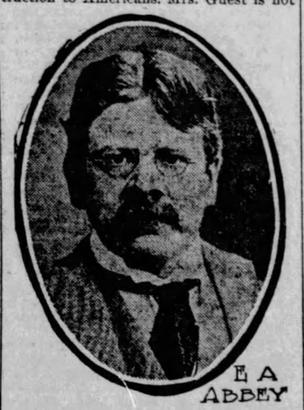
The number of Americans visiting Berlin this year exceeds everything hitherto known. The American colony is highly elated at the prospect of a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who are expected about the middle of June.

ABBEY IN LIMELIGHT

Painter's Picture of Landing of Columbus the Star.

London, May 28.—John Sargent, the great Anglo-American painter, is, as usual, the principal attraction at the Royal academy this season. Artists, and not those artists whose pictures have been rejected, declare that it is the most mediocre exhibition on record.

Mr. Sargent's portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Guest (the daughter of Henry Phipps) has proved a great attraction to Americans. Mrs. Guest is not



beautiful, but Mr. Sargent has managed to convey her very sweet expression to his canvas. She looks, in fact, in the portrait just as if she were about to make an answer to some very interesting remark. Her brightness, good humor and cleverness are depicted wonderfully.

Mr. Sargent's portrait of Lord Roberts strikes some of the critics as being a little stiff.

The picture of the year is undoubtedly the "Landing of Columbus" by another great American artist, Edwin Abbey. Crowds surround this picture daily.

Mr. Sargent, by the way, has determined never to give a private view of his pictures again. His studio in Chelsea was mobbed by people he did not know or did not invite, and he was so annoyed that he left his guests to amuse themselves as best they could.

MUTUAL RESERVE QUITS

Offices In London and Vicinity Discontinued.

London, May 25.—The head office of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company, in London, and all the country agencies, did not open for business today.

New York, May 25.—Vice President George D. Eldredge, of the Mutual Reserve Life Isurance company, of this city, said today that the company today discontinued all effort to secure new business in England. The company will, however, continue to carry on the insurance it already has in force there.

The restrictions on the amount of commission which the company is permitted to pay to agents for new business imposed by the new laws of this state, Mr. Eldredge said, made it unprofitable for the company to seek new business in England. This was due in part, he said, to the fact that the company's present business in England is not large. The company has been gradually lessening its efforts to get new business in England for two years.

56 CHINKS LEAVE BOAT

InCanal Zone Territory; Steam ship Liable to Heavy Fine.

Panama, May 25.—When the steamship Chili left La Boca last week she carried 56 Chinamen bound for Callao from San Francisco, but off San Jose Rock 26 got on boats landing in canal zone territory. Governor Magoon has ordered the police to locate the intruders and six of them already have been imprisoned.

Acording to Panama laws in force in the canal zone, for each Chinaman smuggled $500 fine is imposed, so that the probabilities are that the steamship company will pay a heavy fine to the municipality.

STARTS BALL ROLLING

Queen Asks Aid of American Duchess.

London, May 28.—Few people realize the immense sacrifice made by the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire in their entertainment of royalty. They are the

most intimate and devoted of all the friends of the king and queen, but it is considered a little hard on them that they should be called upon to do so much, seeing that they are by no means so rich as they were.

Queen Alexandria was so distressed to hear that her absence from all the important festivities would spoil the season and injure trade that she consented to appear at first court and asked the duchess to start the season with a big ball at Devonshire house. This the veteran duchess had not contemplated, as she is not in the best of health, but in the circumstances she could not well refuse.

Consuelo, the American dowager duchess of Manchester, has also consented to give one or two small dances in Grosvenor square to liven things up, and it is hinted that Lord Rosebery will emerge from his shell and give a big ball in Berkeley square.

EJECTED FROM A PULLMAN

Negro Will Bring New Test of Interstate Law.

Knoxville, Tenn., May 28.—R. C. Ransom, a Boston negro, passing as a Frenchman of royal descent, was bodily ejected from a Pullman car at Morristown last night by William McSween and Edward Mims, prominent East Tennesseans. Ransom was forced to go into the negro coach. He will sue the Pullman and Southern Railway companies on the ground that his ticket under the interstate commerce law allowed him to ride anywhere in the train. Ransom admitted to being a mulatto.

GOVERNMENT HESITATING

Emperor Refuses to Yield to Counsels.

St. Petersburg, May 28.—The pessimism over the outlook here continues to grow. The government, as usual in every crisis, seems to be hesitating as to which course to pursue.

The emperor refuses to yield to the counsels of the Court Camarilla, but his attitude continues to be negative and not affirmative. He seems to cling to the idea that a compromise is still possible.

Several official notes have been issued denying that the government intends to resort to force, but at the same time there is no evidence that the emperor is ready to yield to the demand for the supercession of the present ministry with one from the majority in the lower house of parliament. The result is a virtual deadlock, the prolongation of which can only serve to diminish the chances of a peaceful settlement.

Two plans for extricating the government without meeting the direct issue are suggested by the emperor's moderate advisers. One is simply to allow the lower house to talk until the end of June, when the summer vacation will be scheduled. The other is to dissolve parliament and order a new election. But either course, in the opinion of the best judges of the situation, will only increase the danger of an explosion in the country.

Peasants to Stand by Parliament.

The peasantry, whose hopes are centered in parliament, undoubtedly will be profoundly stirred by the government's refusal to distribute the crown and church lands and recognize the principle of the expropriation of private holdings, and many people expect to see the destruction of their hopes followed by an immediate uprising of the peasants against the nobles. The correspondent of the Associated Press has talked with a number of landlords from various parts of the country, who declare that the peasants are fanatically attached to parliament, and that between the dictum of the emperor and of parliament they will obey the authority of the latter.

The revolutionary leaders and the proletariat organizations of the cities are sure to profit by the deadlock, and a terroristic campaign is already in full swing.

M. Shipoff, of Moscow, who last week was considered a possible compromise premier, is out with an interview declaring that after the action of the lower house on Saturday he could not accept the premiership. The only hope now of saving Russia from a revolution is the formation of a ministery of Constitutional Democrats, which would throw upon the dominant party in the lower house the responsibility of fighting the extreme elements.

NOT AFRAID OF THREATS

Duke Vladimar to Be Present at King of Spain's Wedding.

St. Petersburg, May 24.—The appointment of Grand Duke Vladimar, to represent Emperor Nicholas at the marriage of King Alfonso of Spain and Princess Ena of Battenberg, recalls the fact that this grand duke was named to represent the emperor at the wedding of the German Crown Prince Frederick William in

GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR.

June of last year, but that the commission was withdrawn because of an intimation that the German police were not willing to be held responsible for his safety if he appeared in Berlin. Grand Duke Michael was thereupon substituted.

Grand Duke Vladimir apparently does not fear the threats against him, and frequently is seen driving to the crowded Palace quay and other fashionable thoroughfares.

WITTE LEAVES RUSSIA

Count and Wife to Recuperate in Germany.

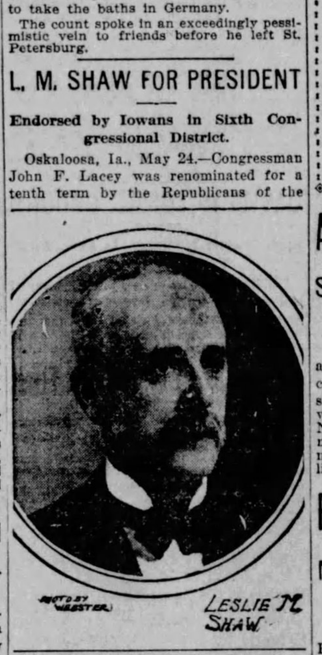
St. Petersburg, May 28.—Count Witte and his wife have gone abroad. After a visit to their daughter, at Brussels, they intend to take the baths in Germany.

The count spoke in an exceedingly pessimistic vein to friends before he left St. Petersburg.

L. M. SHAW FOR PRESIDENT

Endorsed by Iowans in Sixth Congressional District.

Oskaloosa, Ia., May 24.—Congressman John F. Lacey was renominated for a tenth term by the Republicans of the



Sixth Iowa congressional district here. The vote was by acclamation.

The convention endorsed L. M. Shaw for the presidency in 1908.

Mrs. Jeff Davis Gradually Gaining.

New York, May 28.—The improvement in the condition of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who was reported yesterday as much better, continued today.

TO INSPECT MANCHURIA

Togo to Look Into Railway Question.

Tokio, May 28.—Vice Admiral Togo, General Kuroki and Marquis Ito, with a suite of admirals and generals, will start shortly on a tour of inspection in Manchuria.

This important mission is supposed to be the outcome of the recent state coun-

cil at which, though the details have not become known, it is understood weighty decisions were reached respecting the Manchurian railways, which are intended to be permanently run by the government. This naturally will necessitate the floating of another big loan. Opinions are divided as to the prospect of the railways, but a hopeful opinion preponderates.

Tokio, May 28.—The anniversary of the battle of the Sea of Japan, the navy's red letter day, was celebrated yesterday with brilliant festivities which were graced by the presence of the crown prince.

SALOON WAS DYNAMITED

Barber Shop Adjoining Also Wrecked—Man Killed.

New Martinsville, W. Va., May 25.—With a report that could be heard several miles, the saloon and restaurant of Edward Roome and barber shop of Charlie Cathers, at Littleton, were blown up with dynamite early today.

An unknown man, who was sleeping in the saloon, is believed to have been killed.

Enemies of Roome are supposed to have blown up the saloon. The barber shop of Cathers adjoined the saloon, and the charge of dynamite was sufficient to wreck both buildings.

Bloodhounds from the state penitentiary were sent on the first train to Littleton.

TO RE-ELECT PRISONERS

Western Federation of Miners In Annual Convention.

Denver, Col., May 28.—One hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance at the opening session here today of the annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners. Many of them hold proxies from unions which sent no delegates. J. C. Williams, of Grass Valley, Cal., acting president, called the convention to order. The sessions will be executive.

In many respects this is the most important convention of the federation since it was organized at Butte, Mont., thirteen years ago. It is tacitly agreed among the members that Charles H. Moyer, president, and William Haywood, secretary and treasurer, who are in prison in Idaho, awaiting trial on the charge of complicity in the assassination of former Gov. Steunenberg, will be re-elected. No other candidates for these offices have been mentioned.

DRIVEN OUT OF TENTS

Heavy Rain Causes Misery at San Francisco.

San Francisco, May 28.—A heavy rain storm swept over the city and surrounding country, damaging truck gardens, flooding basements and bringing much discomfort and misery to the refugees camped out on low ground. One and fifteen-hundredths inches of rain fell, the heaviest fall for this late season of the year since 1884.

In several parts of the city refugees camped in low places were driven out of their tents by the rush of water. Several stores on Fillmore street, which was impassable between Post and Eddy streets for a time, were flooded and many cellars were inundated.

THE DEWEY IS COVERING 100 MILES A DAY.

Washington, May 28.—Computations made by the bureau of navigation, of the navy department, of the shipping reports of the location of the Dewey drydock, in the Indian ocean on May 22, indicate that the Dewey has made on an average, over one hundred miles a day since leaving the straits of Bab el Mandeb. This is regarded as particularly good time, especially in the Indian ocean, as it was there that heavy weather was expected, which might delay the progress of the craft.

AMNESTY TO BE GIVEN

Scope of Measure, However, to Be Limited.

St. Petersburg, May 23.—The long-awaited political amnesty will, the Associated Press learns from a government source, be proclaimed May 27, the anniversary of the coronation of Emperor Nicholas II. The exact scope of the measure has not as yet been determined, but it will, as anticipated, be limited.

PASSED 87TH BIRTHDAY

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe Receives Congratulations.

Boston, May 28.—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe passed her eighty-seventh birthday at her home here yesterday in good health. Surrounded by her children the venerable authoress observed the anniversary with a little family party. During the day she was the recipient of flowers, other gifts and congratulations from organizations with which she has been prominently identified, and from many personal friends.

HAD STARVED TO DEATH

Tried to Live on Dimes' Worth of Ice Cream a Day.

Little Rock, Ark., May 25.—An investigation by the Argenta board of health into the death of A. S. Roberts, a jewelry peddler, revealed that Roberts had tried to live on ten cents' worth of ice cream a day and had starved to death.

BERNHARDT IN A WRECK

Train Delayed—No Lives Were Lost.

Topeka, Kas., May 26.—It is announced from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway offices in this city that the special train carrying Sarah Bernhardt and her company met with an accident to the trucks of one of the cars near Mankato, yesterday afternoon, delaying the train two hours and 20 minutes.

The Bernhardt company had an engagement in St. Joseph, Mo., last night.

The train dispatcher at this point says the wreck was not a serious one, and that no lives were lost.

NINE MEN WERE BURNED

Gas Explosion in Coal Mine in Pennsylvania.

Monongahela, Pa., May 28.—Nine men were burned, two of them seriously, in a gas explosion in the mine of the Braznell Gas Coal company near Bentleyville, shortly after midnight Saturday night.

Crawford Linzey, the mine boss, and James Mucklevaney, the fire boss, are burned so it is feared they will lose their sight. The others received burns about the face and neck.

The explosion came while the men were erecting a fire wall to stop a fire that had started from an unusually heavy blast.

The mine was immediately flooded to prevent the fire spreading further.

EARTHQUAKE IN UTAH.

Ogden, Utah, May 25.—An earthquake shock was felt yesterday afternoon at West Weber, four miles west of Ogden. Buildings were shaken and much excitement prevailed, but there was no damage.

MORTON SAYS BE HONEST

Message to Young America on His 82nd Birthday.

New York, May 28.—During the eighty-two years which Mr. Levi Parsons Morton has just completed as his span of active life the United States and the world in general have undergone a development and a change which are even surprising to Mr. Morton himself. The progress of science, art and civilization has been so great within the limit of his memory that few of the present younger gen-

eration can realize what has happened.

While Mr. Morton has seen this tremendous advancement in all lines of endeavor, he has accomplished the proud distinction of being young at 82. He is not by any means an old man except as figures go.

If modesty can be a fault, Mr. Morton is afflicted with it in an exaggerated form. He does not like to talk about himself in any conceivable way.

His interest in current events is keen and discriminating.

When Mr. Morton was forced to an issue and asked what message he could give to the young American of today his only reply was:

"Be honest."

HITCHED UP CHILDREN

Farmer Used Them on Plow as Horses—Was Stopped.

Milwaukee, May 25.—Complaint has been made against a farmer living about five miles southwest of Neenah, that he has been hitching four of his seven children to a plow, which he compelled them to drag through a ten-acre truck garden, while he guided it.

Farmers in the vicinity, and persons from Oshkosh riding along the highway in carriages and automobiles have witnessed the strange sight.

The attention of the authorities was called to the matter, and after securing substantiation of the facts, Dr. Wilkie, of this city, agent of the Fox River Valley Humane society, went to the farmer and compelled him to send five of the children to school. Five are of school age.

The farmer, it is alleged, was rearing them in ignorance. The majority of the children are girls. The eldest is not over fourteen years.

'FRISCO'S DEATH LIST NUMBERS 402.

San Francisco, May 26.—According to the records in the coroner's office, the death list, up to May 25, from fire and earthquake, is 402.

FERTILIZER TRUST NOW

Tennessee Grand Jury Indicts 80 Persons.

Nashville, Tenn., May 25.—The federal grand jury, which has been investigating the alleged fertilizer trust, today rendered indictments against about 80 persons.

NINE MINERS PERISHED

Fire Destroys 418 Buildings on Hokkaido Island.

Tokio, May 28.—In a fire at the Kubari colliery, on the island of Hokkaido, 418 buildings were destroyed and nine miners perished.

IS SON OF A PRESIDENT

Alfaro, of Ecuador, Has Invitation for Root.

New York, May 26.—Olmedo Alfaro, son of Eloy Alfaro, president of the Republic of Ecuador, is in the city bearing a message from his father to Secretary Root to visit Quito during his South American trip and learn the real conditions existing in the republic. Mr. Alfaro denies the stories of revolutions in Ecua-

Olmedo Alfaro.

dor and declares the conservative party, now in power, is ready to guarantee peace and protection to all who desire to invest capital in the country.

"These reports," said Mr. Alfaro, "have been circulated by enemies of the present administration for purposes of their own. Leonida Plaza, who is here now, having run away from Ecuador two months ago, after being discredited, is aiding in the circulation of these reports. Plaza has no following in Ecuador worthy of the name.

"It is the desire of our government to demonstrate to the people of the United States the many advantages which Ecuador offers for American capital. I carry instructions to our minister at Washington to invite Secretary Root to visit Quito while he is in South America, so he may become familiar with our institutions and see for himself how false are the stories of uprisings against the government which constantly find their way to the United States.

"Ecuador is now in a better condition, politically and financially, than ever before. It is the head of the American trade in South America. It has adopted American principles of education, and has many schools where our young men and young women are taught by professors from the United States. American capital is now invested in our railroads to a larger amount than in any other South American republic. This money is now earning better interest than that invested in any railroad stocks I know of."

SETTLES TARIFF QUESTION

Austria and Hungary Difficulty Is Finally Adjusted.

Vienna, May 28.—Emperor Francis Joseph's unexpected return to Vienna last week appears to have resulted in a settlement of the tariff difficulty.

A conference between Prince Conrad Hohenlohe - Schillingsfuerst, Austrian premier and minister of the interior, and Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian premier, was followed by a council at which the emperor presided, yesterday afternoon, after which Premier Wekerle stated that the question of a common Austro-Hungarian customs tariff had been settled in a manner that was expected to satisfy both countries.

GRAIN ELEVATOR SLIDES INTO RIVER.

Fort William, Ont., May 28.—The Ogilvie company's grain elevator here started to slide into the river during the night, and it is considered impossible to save it. Displacement of the pile foundation is believed to have been the cause of the collapse of the building.

The Canadian Pacific railway and the other elevator companies here promptly offered assistance, and men have been working to save the grain, of which there are 350,000 bushels. Seventy-five or eighty per cent of it can be saved, as the bins remain intact. The total loss on the elevator and contents is estimated at $250,000.

WANT SMOOT REMOVED

Presbyterians in Session at Des Moines Pass Resolutions

Des Moines, Ia., May 25.—At the opening session of the Presbyterian general assembly today, Commissioner Samuel Wishard, D. D., of Utah, presented a memorial to the United States senate praying for the removal of Reed Smoot as senator from Utah.

Amid scenes of great excitement and without a dissenting vote, the resolutions were adopted and ordered immediately dispatched to Washington.

SWEPT BY A TIDAL WAVE

Was Seven Feet High—Fishing Boats at Cape Ann Destroyed.

Rockport, Mass., May 28.—A tidal wave about seven feet high flooded the Cape Ann shore, and when it receded it carried out half a dozen fishing boats. The phenomenon, which occurred when the tide was two-thirds in, lasted five minutes or so, and then the tide resumed its normal course.

A plausible explanation of the tidal wave, which at least can never be disproved, is that it was caused by an earthquake somewhere out on the bottom of the ocean, which produced an upheaval of the waters.

Excepting a similar phenomenon about nine years ago the oldest residents of Cape Ann cannot remember anything like it.

AFTER KHEDIVE'S MONEY

$30,000,000 Action Is Now Being Tried.

Cairo, Egypt, May 28.—An action to recover $30,000,000 from the Egyptian government, brought by the Khedivial princes, heirs to the late Khedive Ismail, is occupying the attention of the Mixed Tribunal here and arousing much interest.

The vast sum involved is the surplus realized on the sale of certain lands which the Khedive surrendered in 1878 for the benefit of his creditors. The claim is being contested by the government on the advice of Lord Cromer, the all-powerful British agent in Egypt.

The government has retained the money on the ground that, since Ismail bought the land with state money, the results of the sale should belong to the state; while the princes' counsel argues that the Khedive then, like Louis XIV., was the state, and that the money should descend to his heirs.

$100,000 FOREST FIRE.

Cumberland, Md., May 28.—Forest fires in the vicinity of Parsons and Davis, W. Va., have destroyed property estimated to be worth over $100,000. Lumber plants, sawed lumber and standing timber all figure in the losses.

CASTRO SAYS HE IS OUT

Announces That He Has Retired From Political Life.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, May 26, via Cape Haytien, May 29.—President Castro on May 23 issued a long manifesto in which, after referring to

PHOTO BY A. ESPERON

CIPRIANO CASTRO
PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA

the measures taken by the present administration to prevent citizens from acclaiming him, he said he had no desire to avoid possible political shoals, adding: "I at once declare my determination to retire absolutely from political life, continuing only as a loyal and sincere friend of the Venezuelans, serving as a tie of union between them."

On the same day President Castro attended a national celebration at Victoria, province of Aragua, where the masses besought him to recall his manifesto and continue in the presidency. President Castro replied: "When all citizens of the republic think and act as do the noble people of Aragua, I shall gladly return to the federal capitol."

This incident has occasioned no excitement, the general opinion being that President Castro holds the threads of the situation and will, after a while, resume the presidency.

KILLING FROSTS IN IOWA.

Des Moines, Ia., May 29.—Frost Sunday night and early Monday morning was reported in half a dozen places, with consequent serious damage to crops, vegetables and fruits. At Burlington the mercury dropped to 31, while Waterloo, Boone and other towns reported killing frosts. The amount of damage has not been estimated.

6,000 CERTIFICATES LOST

Will Cost 'Frisco Chinks $60,000 to Get Duplicates.

San Francisco, May 29.—Chinese residents who were burned out during the recent fire will sustain a still further loss, it is said, that may reach as high as $50,000 or $60,000. They must obtain from the government at Washington duplicate certificates of legal residence in the United States.

About 6,000 of the certificates were destroyed, according to an estimate made by officials of the Chinese bureau. This loss falls on the Chinese alone, as upon them rests the necessity, when occasion may arise, of proving the right to remain here. Without his certificate any Chinaman belonging to the excluded classes would be subject to deportation at any time.

MAY CALL ON ROOSEVELT

Trip to Canada and United States for King Edward Is Favored.

London, May 29.—In an editorial article, the Daily Telegraph this morning favors King Edward's acceptance of the invitation to visit Canada. The Daily Telegraph thinks the British public has not yet awakened to a full appreciation of the extraordinary interest of such an event, which would be likely also to involve a visit to Washington and perhaps to New York.

The newspaper recognizes that possibly there are state reasons in the way of such a visit, but urges that "Canada is a living link between the American republic and the British empire, and that if it can be accomplished it would be not merely historic but memorable past all example in the record of royal progresses."

PAID A PERSONAL VISIT

China's Reply to Great Britain on Customs Question Unsatisfactory.

Pekin, May 29.—In consequence of the vagueness of China's reply to the second note of Great Britain on the customs question, the British charge d'affairs, Mr. Carnegie, paid a personal visit to the foreign board yesterday, and discussed the question exhaustively with all the members. Mr. Carnegie considered the interview satisfactory, and today he sent notes to the other legations informing them of the results attained and adding that he expected to receive satisfactory written assurances soon.

PRAISE FOR U. S. TROOPS

'Frisco Mayor Thanks Government in Letter to Roosevelt.

Washington, May 29.—Major E. E. Schmitz, of San Francisco, has written to President Roosevelt testifying to the excellent service rendered by the United States troops during the fire and earthquake which devastated that city.

On behalf of the people of the stricken city the mayor extends to the President and to the government sincere thanks for the prompt and loyal action taken to relieve the suffering incident to the calamity.

MILL DAM BROKE.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 29.—The mill dam at Edina Mills, Minn., broke and Minnehaha creek has flooded its banks as well as the residence section along Lyndale avenue, north. Minnehaha Falls, made famous by Longfellow's poem, "Hiawatha," is higher than at any time in its history. The Penn avenue bridge, costing $6,000, has been washed away.

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JAMES H. BATTY KILLED

Natural History Collector Meets Death in Mexico.

New York, May 29.—The American Museum of Natural History received information that James H. Batty, a natural history collector, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun, yesterday, at Pijijiapa, Chiatas, Mexico.

Mr. Batty was 60 years old and a native of Springfield, Mass. He was formerly employed in the Hayden geological survey of the territories as collector of birds and animals in the Rocky mountains. Afterward he was a successful taxidermist and the author of a useful work on taxidermy. His wanderings as a natural history collector extended over the greater part of Central and South America.

VETERAN DROPPED DEAD

Was Dressing to Attend Memorial Services in Duluth.

Duluth, May 28.—Captain U. A. Burnham, a veteran of the civil war, dropped dead yesterday as he was dressing to attend the memorial services to be held by the G. A. R. Capt. Burnham was 76 years old. In the civil war he was captain in the first Maine artillery.

JUSTICE BROWN TO RETIRE

Chief Justice Fuller Makes Official Announcement.

Washington, May 29.—Official announcement of the retirement of Justice Brown from the supreme court of the United States was made yesterday afternoon by Chief Justice Fuller before the adjournment for the term.

In making the statement he gave out the correspondence between the retiring

JUSTICE BROWN.

justice and the court, in which the eight colleagues of Justice Brown expressed their high appreciation of him as a justice. Justice Brown replied in fitting terms to the members of the court, thanking them for their expression of good will.

PREFERS GIRL TO WEALTH

Young Man Will Not Delay Wedding to Get Vast Estate.

Portage, Wis., May 26.—Coral Raymond Fuller, 21 years old, who has been toiling on a farm for wages to such good effect that he managed to save enough to establish a little home of his own, now has to choose between Miss Cora Tilden, of Detroit, whom he is to marry in the fall, and $10,000,000. He says he will take the girl. The fortune was left to him by his granduncle, Coral de Raymond, of Paris, on condition that he shall not marry before he is 26 years old, on pain of forfeiture of four-fifths of the estate. Young Fuller says he will wed the girl at once and try to get along on $2,000,000.

RAIN AND WIND IN 'FRISCO

Much Suffering Among the Thousands of Refugees.

San Francisco, May 25.—A heavy rain and wind storm, which began last night at 5 o'clock, continued throughout the night. It caused much suffering among the thousands of refugees living in tents and improvised shelters in the public parks, Presidio and vacant lots. The majority of these unfortunates are provided with good tents, but hundreds are poorly protected against the inclement weather. In addition to the rain and wind the night was very cold.

NEGRO STRUNG UP BY A MOB

Was Cut Down by Police and Will Recover.

Kansas City, Mo., May 25.—At Rosedale, Kas., near here, a crowd attempted to lynch Munroe Talvers, a negro, who had been found under the bed of a white woman.

Soon after he had been strung up, the negro was cut down by the police and was taken to jail. He will recover.

SNOW FELL IN MISSOURI

Temperature Dropped 39 Degrees—Coldest on Record.

St. Louis, May 28.—Snow fell here for five minutes this morning. The temperature dropped to 44 degrees, a fall of 39 degrees in the last 24 hours. This is the coldest May weather ever recorded in St. Louis.

176 DIPLOMAS AWARDED

Tuskegee Normal Closes Its 25th Year.

Tuskegee, Ala., May 25.—The twenty-fifth year of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institution has closed. One hundred and seventy-six academic diplomas and industrial certificates were awarded.

SUPREME COURT ADJOURNS

Next Term Will Begin on October 8—Cases Continued.

Washington, May 29.—The term of the supreme court of the United States, which began last October, came to a close yesterday, all the cases undisposed of being continued as usual. The next term will begin on October 8th.

PRINCE OF WALES VISITS PRESIDENT FALLIERES

Paris, May 28.—The Prince of Wales made a visit of half an hour on President Fallieres, and later the president returned the visit.

Fruit Cargo of Goods From Asia.

Los Angeles, May 29.—The first cargo of goods to arrive at San Pedro from Asia is now on its way east. The goods were brought in the steamship Hercules. They consisted of nutmegs, mace, sheepskins, goatskins, feathers and capoc, and were consigned to Minneapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City and New York.

MANY SALOONS CLOSED

Effect of Aikin Law Throughout the State.

Columbus, O., May 29.—In Franklin county, where there were 761 saloons under the old Dow tax, there will be but 126 less under the Aikin law. There are, or were, 13,000 such places in the state at the last accounting, and if the high rate of 20 per cent is maintained 2,600 will be driven out. No dependence can be placed upon these figures as a finality.

Reports from the trade and to the taxing officials is that many saloonkeepers have resolved to give the law a test and have taken a chance for the first six months. Many of the poorer liquor dealers have borrowed the money to meet this obligation to the state and the brewers and wholesalers have had heavy drafts upon their treasuries. The summer season is the best for the traffic, so that the test will be a good one. Such retailers as cannot thrive during the coming six months will drop out. It is estimated that others will give up after the year is finished, so that the real strength of the measure cannot be calculated before a twelve month at the earliest.

As a revenue producer it will refute for the present those who insisted before the legislature that it would have the opposite effect. The total income from the Dow law the last fiscal year was in round numbers about $4,550,000. Accepting that there will be a 20 per cent. loss, there will be 10,400 salons left, and these will raise over $10,000,000, or over $100,000 more than double the sum received under the old law.

As the license is payable in two instalments, the revenue for the first six months will be in round numbers $5,200,000, as against $2,275,000 for the past half year. It is expected that at the end of the state's fiscal year there will be a tremendous surplus in the treasury, perhaps the greatest that it has ever known.

Under the law the various county treasurers are not obliged to settle with the auditor of state before the latter part of June. At that time it will be accurately known just how many retail places have been closed.

Six Hundred Close in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., May 29.—More than six hundred saloonkeepers signified to the county auditor yesterday their intention to quit business as a result of the increase in the Dow tax to $1,000.

Estimates from the county auditor's office late last evening, placed the probable ultimate total of discontinuances at not less than 800. There were 2,475 saloons paying the Dow tax at the last report. This would leave approximately 1,700 in the city for the next six months at least, each of which will pay into the county treasury $500.

It is expected that after a six months' experiment at least 300 more will drop out, which will leave the net income from the saloons for the next year about $1,500,000. In 1905 the aggregate tax paid by saloons in Cuyahoga county was $866,250. Then the tax was $350 a year.

Sixty-six Erie County Saloons Close.

Sandusky, O., May 29.—Of the 147 saloons in Sandusky, 52 succumbed to the $1,000 Dow tax. Of these 16 quit before the tax year ended, having dropped out quietly during the past six weeks. Thirty-eight closed their doors Sunday night. The saloons closed were mainly in the outlying districts and the downtown region presents about its usual appearance. There was one application yesterday for a license for a place whose former proprietor had gone out of business. That was the bar in the Sloane hotel. In Erie county, outside of Sandusky, thirty saloons out of forty-four remain, and one keeper is in doubt. A number of those who are remaining in the business for the summer have expressed their intention of quitting when the current half-year is up.

Expects Forty to Quit.

Springfield, O., May 29.—As a result of the increase of the Dow tax twenty-four saloon men have quit business. The Lagonda club, Springfield's social organization, has decided to quit the sale of wet goods on account of the increased tax. County Auditor Albert H. Hahn estimates that within the next two months forty saloon men will quit business.

Wood County Loses Twenty-nine.

Bowling Green, O., May 29.—The $1,000 liquor tax has made a big decrease of saloon men in Wood county. Of the 90 that did business last year only 61 have filed application for renewal. This city will lose two of its 15 saloons. Five cigaret licenses have been taken out, two here, two in North Baltimore, and one in Weston.

Fourteen Quit in Tiffin.

Tiffin, O., May 29.—As a result of the Aikin tax fourteen saloons in this city have quit business. Forty saloons in the city will pay the first $500 installment of the tax, and it is believed that nearly one-half of these will close business at the end of six months.

Ashland Loses Five.

Loudonville, O., May 29.—Owing to the Aikin law, three of the eight saloons in Loudonville have closed. The records of the auditor's office show that eight of the thirteen saloons reported in Ashland county last year will still remain in business. Besides the five in Loudonville, two are in Hayesville and one in Mifflin. The two saloons in Mifflin have consolidated.

Aikin Law Ruined Him.

Akron, O., May 29.—The Aikin law made Charley Ferguson, a Cuyahoga Falls saloon man, leave town in a box car yesterday. He settled all bills and had just $1.98 left. "I'll need that for grub," he said, and before dawn he stowed himself away in a Pennsylvania train and left for Cleveland.

Five others there and ten at Barberton quit business. In Akron no applications for licenses were made yesterday. It is predicted that half of Akron's saloons will close.

To Test the Aikin Law.

Cincinnati, O., May 29.—Attorneys representing the Hamilton Liquor League took the initial steps yesterday afternoon toward the filing of a suit to test the validity of the new Aikin law, which increases the tax of saloons to $1,000 a year.

They tendered to the county auditor and county treasurer the sum of $350, the amount of the old Dow tax, which was of course refused. The suit is to be filed within forty-eight hours.

Church Members Alarmed.

Lima, O., May 29.—Great concern is being manifested by prominent business men and church members over the action of the Anti-Saloon League here, in retaliation for a petition presented to the city council. With the Aikin law in effect, the saloon men are endeavoring to secure a repeal of the ordinance closing their places at 10 o'clock, and to aid this they secured a half thousand signers to the petition and presented it to the council. Now the Anti-Saloon League has secured a copy of the petition, and threaten to print the entire list of signers, many being prominent church members themselves, who did not think the petition would ever be published.

Twenty-one Quit in Lorain.

Elyria, O., May 29.—Twenty-one saloons in Lorain county have quit as the result of the increased saloon tax, diminishing the total from 191 to 170. Fifteen of the decrease is in Lorain, which declines from 142 to 127. Elyria's 29 saloons are all remaining in business. Grafton loses one, Avon five and Amherst two.

ITALY'S NEW MINISTRY

Former Premier Giolitti Is Again at Head.

Rome, May 29.—Baron Sinnino, who, with the other members of the Italian cabinet, resigned May 17 on account of an adverse vote in the chamber of deputies, having refused to organize a new ministry unless a general election was authorized, King Victor Emmanuel has invited former Premier Giovanni Giolitti to form a cabinet.

The commission was accepted, and the following cabinet was announced last night:

Premier and minister of interior, Giovanni Giolitti.
Minister of foreign affairs, Tomasso Tittoni.
Minister of justice, Signor Gallo.
Minister of the treasury, Signor Majorana.
Minister of finance, Signor Fusinato.
Minister of public works, Signor Gianturco.
Minister of war, Signor Vigano.
Minister of the navy, Admiral Mirabello.
Minister of agriculture, Signor Coccortu.
Minister of posts, Signor Massimini.
Minister of public instruction, Signor Fradeletto.

With the exception of Signors Tittoni, Gianturco and Fusinato, the members of the new cabinet are Conservatives.

DAM BROKE; 4 DROWNED

Disastrous Flood in Golconda, Nevada.

Reno, Nev., May 29.—A disastrous flood occurred in Golconda, Nevada, following the breaking of a large dam in Pole Creek canyon, three miles above the corral of the Golconda Cattle company. Five men were drowned and several were injured.

When the dam broke, an immense volume of water poured from the canyon, carrying everything before it.

When the wave struck the sheep corral where a number of men were shearing sheep, it carried the men and the sheep away. Not a building or fence belonging to the Golconda Cattle company was left standing. The track of the Southern Pacific railroad was undermined west of Golconda, and all trains are late.

The dead are three Mexican sheep shearers, a Chinese cook and an Indian boy.

INSURANCE RATES ON COAST BOOSTED 25 PER CENT.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 29.—Local insurance managers have received notice that fire insurance rates on business blocks and on stocks of merchandise have been increased 25 per cent all over the coast by the board of fire underwriters of the Pacific. The new rate applies only to the business district. It is a part of the horizontal raise that has been made by the Pacific board pending new adjustment of schedules. A separate circular abrogates the 20 per cent reduction which was made here last April on insurance on dwellings. Los Angeles still receives a 40 per cent reduction from tariff schedules owing to an effective fire department. The rate announced yesterday affects only new business.

NEW SWEDEN MINISTRY

Lindman Is Selected as the Premier.

Stockholm, May 29.—The new cabinet, succeeding the Staaf ministery which resigned May 25, is composed as followed:

Premier, M. S. A. A. Lindman; minister of justice, Albert Petersen; minister of marine, Admiral Dyrssen; minister of the interior, M. Juhlin; minister of finance, M. Swattz; minister of public works, M. Hammarskjold; minister of agriculture, Alfred Petersen; minister of foreign affairs, F. B. Trolle; minister of war, Colonel L. H. Tingsten.

REBS ARE DRIVEN BACK

Small Bands Appearing Along Mexican Boundary.

Washington, May 29.—Guatemalan revolutionists, who attacked Ocos, have been driven back across the Mexican borders, but small parties of revolutionists are appearing at various other points along the Mexican boundary, and threatening the Guatemalan government.

This information was contained in a dispatch received at the state department today from Mr. Combs, the American minister to Guatemala and Honduras.

SOCIALS FOR LONGWORTHS

King Edward Expected to Be Present at Ambassador Reid's.

London, May 29.—The visit of Congressman Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth to London will be marked by a number of interesting social gatherings, not the least of which will be a reception and dinner at Dorchester house, the residence of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, a week after their arrival, which it is understood King Edward has promised to attend.

There will be other dinners and possibly a ball at which Mr. and Mrs. Longworth will be introduced to the American colony and the diplomats and leaders of society in England. Mr. and Mrs. Reid will make these events notable.

DAVITT IS LOSING GROUND

Irish Leader, However, Is Free From Pain.

Dublin, May 29.—The bulletin issued this morning by the physicians in attendance upon Michael Davitt says that he continues to lose ground, though he is resting quietly and is free from pain.

TO DECIDE FUTURE ACTION

I. C. Commission to Meet in Washington Thursday.

Washington, May 29.—The future action of the interstate commerce commission in regard to further investigations under the Tillman-Gillespie resolution into questions affecting coal and oil, will be determined at a meeting to be held here on Thursday. The special counsel engaged by the government to assist in the investigation have been requested to be present.

AGAINST "TAINTED" MONEY

Carnegie Gives $25,000; College Trustee Quits.

Jacksonville, Ill., May 29.—Judge Owen P. Thompson has sent his resignation to Dr. Joseph R. Harker, president of the Woman's college, setting forth that he could not longer remain a trustee of a college which will accept money from Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie recently gave the college $25,000.

THREE NEW PROPOSITIONS

Provided in Meat Inspection Amendment to Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

Washington, May 29.—Representative Sulzer, of New York, today introduced a resolution calling upon the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the house at his earliest convenience the reports of Charles P. Neill and James B. Reynolds, "in connection with their investigation of the meat trust, the stock yards and the meat packing houses of Chicago, Ill., and other places and all data, exhibits and correspondence in any way relating to the same."

It is understood Representative Finley, of South Carolina, will introduce a similar resolution at the suggestion of Minority Leader Williams.

Washington, May 29.—The agricultural appropriation bill to which special interest attaches because of the meat inspection amendment placed on it in the senate, is now before the house committee on agriculture. The bill would have been sent direct to conference yesterday had not Minority Leader Williams indicated that he would object to unanimous consent for such procedure.

There will be a meeting of the committee before a conference is asked. So far there has been no request made for a hearing on the part of the packers. It is understood this request would be granted by the committee coupled with the understanding that if the packers were heard, the committee would desire also to hear the other side and this might necessitate making public the special reports regarding sanitary conditions, etc., now in the custody of the President.

As analyzed by members of the committee, the inspection amendment contains three new propositions. It extends the inspection to the product consumed in this country, provides for a sanitary inspection of packing plants and places the cost of the inspection on the packers.

For some years the house committee on agriculture has considered placing the cost of inspection on the packers and the amendment now on the agricultural bill was pending before the committee as a separate bill, having been introduced by Representative Henry, of Connecticut. It was the purpose of the committee to consider this measure at the present session. Dr. Melville, of the department of agriculture, stated to the committee during the hearings on the appropriation bill, that the present ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of cattle and hogs covered about three-fourths of the meat product.

WILL SWALLOW AFFRONTS

Russian Government Has Decided Upon Its Course.

St. Petersburg, May 29.—As foreshadowed in the statement made by Minister of Agriculture Stichinsky last night, the government has decided on its course of action with reference to the vote of lack of confidence of the lower house and its demand for the resignation of the ministry—it will swallow parliament's affront and treat its resolution simply as a declaration beyond its competency and, consequently, as not binding upon the monarch.

In other words, the government has decided to ignore the demand of the lower house and the ministry will not resign, but neither will parliament be dissolved. Moreover, instead of treating the action of the lower house as cause for offense, the ministry will continue its conciliatory attitude in the hope that the storm will subside and unless parliament takes some revolutionary action, the original plan of prolonging the session until it is time for the summer vacation, at the end of June, will be carried out.

In the meantime the government will offer its own projects for the solution of the Agrarian question, etc., and if they are rejected the lower house will be allowed to elaborate its own projects.

No amnesty will be made, but the political prisoners will be released as rapidly as possible. The ministry is evidently strongly convinced that its Agrarian program will win the support of the conservative interests of the country, which naturally are frightened at the universal scheme for the expropriation of land proposed by the lower house. Both the ministry and Court Camirilla are understood to have joined in a decision to adopt the above tactics.

The Novoe Vremya, apparently having received its cue, this morning spoke of the lower house in a contemptuous spirit for "essaying a role beyond its jurisdiction."

NO CASH, NO MARRIAGE

Baron Lover Gets $100,000 for His Title.

Pittsburg, May 29.—The story has leaked out that Baron Reidl Von Reidenau, a member of the Austrian embassy at Rome, who on June 6 will marry Miss Margaret Louise Magee of Pittsburg, has demanded that he be paid in cold cash for the transfer of his title into the Pittsburg family, and that he has been paid $100,000. The sum at first demanded by the nobleman was $250,000, or one-fourth the amount demanded by the Earl of Yarmouth before he would go on with his wedding to Miss Thaw. The baron, however, was shown quickly that he could obtain nothing like $250,000, and he at last consented to accept $100,000.

HANGED A WHITE MAN

Mob Forced Jail and Carried Away Alleged Murderer.

St. Louis, Mo., May 29.—A special from Monroe, La., says:

A mob engaged a special train here last night and went to Tallulah, La., where they forced the jail and hanged R. T. Rogers, a white man, the alleged murderer of Jesse Brown, a prominent merchant at Girard, La. Brown was killed February 19, 1904.

Rogers was tried and found guilty.

MONEY CRIPPLES TRADE

But It Is the Japanese Fiat Species.

Chefoo, Northern China, May 29.—The continued forced circulation of a nondescript Japanese war note yen in Manchuria, which is even at a premium over the gold yen, seriously disturbs trade from Chinese ports to Manchuria. Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin and other distributing points are overstocked with merchandise for re-export to Manchuria, which merchants declare they cannot move because it is impossible to get the war note yen redeemed by Japan except at a heavy discount, often 25 per cent.

OLD GLORY IS FLYING

U. S. Envoy to Wedding Arrives in Madrid.

Madrid, May 29.—The arrival today of the foreign princes and envoys adds to the glitter and pomp with which this city is invested for the royal wedding. The American, Italian and Portuguese delegations were among the earliest arrivals, while princes, archdukes and grand dukes representing the reigning houses of Europe with

THRONE OF SPAIN.

dazzling retinues arrived continuously during the afternoon.

Mr. Whitridge, the American envoy, accompanied by his family and his military and naval staff, reached Madrid after midnight, owing to a slight accident to his train. Mr. Whitridge was highly gratified at the splendid quarters assigned to him in the Pino-Hermoso palace, regarding it as manifestation of Spain's cordiality to the United States.

Along the front of the palace are looped garlands of red and white roses and over the massive doorway is the escutcheon of the United States framed in prizmatic glass, through which electric lights produce a glittering effect. The wings of the palace are fronted with huge escutcheons of Spain and Battenberg, each framed with electric prisms. The Stars and Stripes float from an upper window of the palace, the stair case is transformed into a flower garden and the stately interior is hung with many of the government's gobelin tapestries.

TO SPEND $94,346,573

Largest Sundry Civil Bill on Record Is Reported.

Washington, May 29.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was completed and Chairman Tawney was authorized by the appropriations committee to report it to the house today.

It is the largest sundry civil bill ever reported, carrying $94,346,573, of which $25,460,991 is for work on the Panama canal. The amount carried is $11,070,030 less than the estimates from the various departments. The canal appropriation is to be reimbursed to the treasury from the proceeds of the sale of canal bonds which have been authorized to the aggregate amount of $130,000,000.

Deducting the canal appropriation, the bill carries $1,721,980 more than the current sundry civil act.

For river and harbor work, heretofore authorized and contracted for, there is appropriated $17,318,976, which is $6,774,844 in excess of the amount available this year.

For new public buildings heretofore authorized and the repair of buildings, $5,170,583 is appropriated, a reduction of $2,806,601 from the current appropriation under this head.

MADE NEW START.

Tamerlane and Lila Off In Race to Bermudas.

New York, May 29.—The two racing yawls, Lila and Tamerlane, which withdrew from a race to Bermuda for a $500 cup offered by Sir Thomas Lipton, after the Lila's mast was broken Saturday, made a fresh start for Bermuda from the starting line off the Brooklyn Yacht club today. In the meantime a new mast was stepped in the Lila and the owner of the Tamerlane courteously waited for his crippled rival to be refitted. As the Gauntlet, the third boat entered, continued the race Saturday she ought now to be half way to Bermuda if no mishap has befallen her, and she was not compelled to lie to in yesterday's storm. In addition to her big lead the Gauntlet has a time allowance of 19 hours and 10 minutes from the Lila and 16 hours and 10 minutes from Tamerlane. Their chances of overhauling the leading boat are regarded as doubtful.

MORE MINERS AT WORK

Trainmen Refuse to Handle Coal Being Got Out

Steubenville, O., May 29.—The United States Coal company added 35 more men to its force of miners today. The men were sent into the mine and all communication with them is cut off. The strikers or miners' officials are not allowed to visit the new men's quarters unless they have a pass from Superintendent Cox. Loading coal is still in progress, but none of it has been shipped, and Wheeling & Lake Erie trainmen are authority for the statement that the trainmen will not move the coal. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has held two meetings in the city, but nothing has been made public.

ZULUS ATTACK BRITISH

Loss on Both Sides Was Seventy Killed and Three Wounded.

Durban, Natal, May 29.—Six hundred rebel Zulus surrounded and attacked Colonel Leuchar's force, yesterday, near Buffalo river. Under cover of the bush the natives got within fifty yards of the British, but the latter opened a heavy rifle fire upon the rebels and after two hours' fighting the Zulus fled, leaving seventy killed. The British loss was one man killed and three wounded.

SENATOR HEYBURN BETTER

Washington, May 29.—The condition of Senator Hayburn, who has been seriously ill for five weeks, has improved considerably the last few days and his physicians hold out strong encouragement that he will continue to improve.

JUDGE MAYNARD DEAD.

Springfield, Mass., May 29.—Judge Elisha B. Maynard, of the superior court, died last night of cerebral hemorrhage with which he was stricken Sunday.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, May 26.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Ample rains throughout the farming regions provided the most important commercial factor of the past week, large crops being essential to a maintenance of national prosperity at the maximum positions recently attained. Retail trade responded to the stimulus of warm weather, light weight wearing apparel going freely into consumption, and there is an unusually liberal volume of wholesale business for this time of the year.

Mercantile collections are still somewhat irregular, but at most cities payments are improving, and the financial situation is more encouraging now that the San Francisco banks have resumed business without any disturbance. Manufacturing plants are well occupied and building operations are heavy, but there are indications of a lower level for commodity quotations for the month of May. Customary summer quiet is noted in some departments, although there is less than the usual interruption and preparations are already in progress for a very active fall season.

Labor conditions have improved, the only new disturbance of note being locally among the painters, while the steel industry suffers less delay from old disputes. Railway earnings thus far reported for May exceed last year's by eleven per cent, and foreign commerce at this port for the last week showed gains of $1,324,259 in exports and $1,134,601 in imports over the movement of 1905.

Absence of interest is the feature of the primary market for cotton goods, the lethargic attitude of the purchasers being assumed in anticipation of obtaining concessions.

No cheapening of costs is noted in the hide market, but there are evidences of uncertainty and increasing efforts to restrict purchases on the part of tanners. Failures this week were 188 in the United States, against 211 last year and 8 in Canada compared with 19 a year go.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, May 29.—All cereals were weak at the opening this morning and prices remained low throughout the forenoon. The weakness in wheat was due to a lack of support and a lot of long wheat coming out. Reports of warm and favorable weather also had a bearish tendency. Everybody seemed anxious to unload even though there was no one to accept the cheap offers.

Wheat revived somewhat at noon on a report of too much rain in the west, but the price on all months was off at the close about ½c.

Cash and May corn remained at yesterday's closing, 51¾c, there being no trading. September also held to yesterday's close, though it opened a quarter of a cent higher at 50¾c. July started off well at 51c, but soon dropped to 50¾c, a quarter of a cent better than yesterday's close. Country acceptances of corn were moderate.

By closing time cash and May corn were up to an even 52 cents. July had the biggest raise, closing 1¼c better than yesterday. The distant futures experienced a raise of half a cent. Rains were said to be responsible for the strong tone.

Cash and May oats were nominally quoted at 37c. September held to yesterday's close, 34c, while July experienced a slight raise to 35⅝c during the forenoon. This was one-eighth better than yesterday's close.

A little trading in cash and May oats brought the price up to 37¼c. The futures closed a quarter of a cent better than yesterday.

There was no trading in cash clover seed. When the market opened $6.35 was bid for October seed, but no one being willing to sell at this figure the bid price soon rose to $6.37½.

It closed at $6.40, while the last quotation on cash seed was $6.70.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close May 29.	Close May 28
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	89	89	88½	88½	89
May	89	89	88½	88½	89
July	84¾	84¾	84¼	84½	85
Sept.	83⅝	83⅝	83	83	83⅝
Corn—					
Cash	51½	52	51½	52	51¼
May	51¾	52	51¾	52	51½
July	51	51	50¾	51	50¼
Sept.	50½	50¾	50¼	50¾	50¼
Oats—					
Cash	37½	37½	35¼	37¼	36¼
May	36½	37¼	36½	37¼	36½
July	35½	35¾	35½	35¾	35½
Sept.	34	34¼	34	34¼	34
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	6.70	6.65
Oct.	6.35	6.40	6.35	6.40	6.35
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	63¼	64
No. 3	....	....	....	59½	60
Timothy—					
Prime	1.60	....	....	1.60	1.60
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
May	90⅝	91	90⅜	90½	91⅜
July	89	89¼	88⅜	88⅝	89¼
Corn—					
May	57¼	57⅜	56⅝	57⅜	57¼
July	55⅛	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝	55⅛
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
July	81½	81½	81¼	81¼	81⅝
Sept.	80¼	80⅝	79⅞	80⅛	80¼
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	83⅜	83⅝
Sept.	....	....	....	80½	81⅛
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	83⅞	84¼
July	....	....	....	83⅞	84¼
Wheat—					
May	86½	86½	84½	84⅜	86⅝
July	83¼	83¼	82	82⅝	83⅜
Sept.	81⅜	81⅝	80⅜	81⅛	81⅝
Dec.	81⅜	81⅜	81½	81½	82
Corn—					
May	50	50	49½	49½	49½
July	48¼	49¼	48¾	48½	49¼
Sept.	48¼	49	47⅞	48⅜	48¾
Oats—					
May	34	34½	33¾	34⅜	33⅞
July	33⅜	34¼	33⅝	34	33¾
Sept.	32⅛	32½	31⅞	32¼	32⅛
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	16.30	16.35	16.25	16.35	16.35
July	16.35	16.35	16.20	16.35	16.40
Sept	16.30	16.30	16.15	16.30	16.35
Lard—					
May	8.80	8.95	8.75	8.95	8.80
July	8.85	8.85	8.80	8.85	8.87
Sept	9.00	9.00	8.92	9.00	9.00
Ribs—					
May	9.37	9.40	9.30	9.45	9.40
July	9.47	9.47	9.37	9.47	9.50
Sept	9.37	9.37	9.27	9.37	9.35

FARMERS TO FIX GRAIN PRICES

The American Society of Equity, a farmers' protective association, has made out a list of minimum prices on farm produce. All members pledge themselves not to sell below the following figures:

Wheat, No. 2 red, Chicago, per bu..$ 1.00
Corn No. 2, Chicago, Jan. 1 to April 1, 1906 ..... .50
Corn, No. 2, Chicago, April 1 to next crop ..... .55
Rye, No. 2, Chicago..... .75
Oats, No. 2, Chicago..... .38
Barley, good malting, Chicago..... .45
Hay, No. 1 timothy, Chicago, per ton. 12.00
Beans, No. 1, hand-picked, navy, Detroit 2.00
Cotton, middlings, New York, per lb. .12
Broom corn, Chicago, per ton..$85 to 100.00
Hogs, Chicago, per cwt. alive..$6 to 6.50
Cattle, Chicago, cwt., alive...$5.00 to 6.00
Wool, medium, unwashed, on farm.. .30
Potatoes, Chicago ..... .65
Sweet potatoes, home market..... .75

BIG CORN CROP.

Dispatches to Dun's Review from branch offices in the corn belt indicate that prospects for the crop this year are most encouraging. After much irregularity the weather is becoming generally favorable for corn production, earlier drawbacks being overcome.

Planting was late in the east and in some of the western state, but there is no reason to anticipate any curtailment of yield on this account. Some damage to early corn by worms necessitated replanting, and almost all the area is now sown, while in many states the grain is well above the ground; yet the crop as a whole is backward. This is not necessarily a disadvantage, except in the cost of delayed work at the start, a brief period of bright weather and a proper amount of moisture soon restoring normal conditions.

Dispatches are widely conflicting as to the space devoted to corn, and the average suggests that the acreage is probably a little larger than that of the previous season. By far the most significant of latest reports relate to the ample rain that has fallen in sections that were threatened with drouth.

Money and Stocks.

New York, May 29.—(Wall Street.)—Opening prices in the stock market today responded only partly to the higher range of quotations in London before the opening here. Small gains and losses were mixed. A rise of 1¼ in Reading, ⅝ in Louisville & Nashville, and Colorado Fuel, and of ¾ in American Smelting were the only conspicuous changes.

Dealings were on a very restricted scale.

Sympathetic strength, derived from the improvement in the stocks in which the buying centered, sustained the market despite the meagre demand for the general list. Reading and some of the metal stocks almost monopolized the dealings, but the buying of them also became desultory before 11 o'clock. Reading and Colorado Fuel were lifted 2, Smelting 1⅝, Locomotive 1¼ and Delaware & Hudson 1.

The light demand died out and prices slipped back. Reading lost half its gain and some prominent stocks fell to a fraction below last night. Stagnant conditions then developed. Bonds were heavy at noon.

Live Stock.

Chicago, May 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000. Market steady; beeves, $4.10@5.90; cows and heifers, $1.75@5.35; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.80; Texans, $4.00